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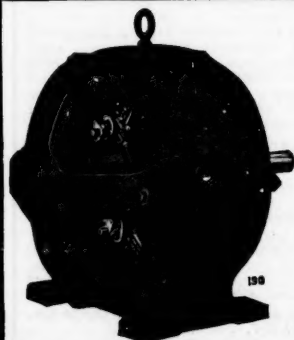
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THE ARMY AVIATION POLICY.

The policy of the War Department in respect to military aviation is criticised by Henry Woodhouse in the June issue of Flying. He desires the development of military flying to be pushed without waiting until the shortage of officers and material is met by remedial legislation. He says: "The Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War have not urged Congress to make large appropriations in the past two years. These authorities, though quite appreciative of the wonderful efficiency which aviation brings to the Army, feel that they should give first attention to completing their plans (for Army reorganization) before considering aeronautics, particularly as they would have to slight their present work to do so.

"This attitude, while entirely logical, is open to criticism when we consider the matter from a standpoint of efficiency in the near prospective. As we know, it will require from five to ten years more to complete the organization of the Army on the lines adopted. Needless to say, to wait that length of time before organizing aeronautics would be absurd and dangerous. Since the fundamental purpose of organizing the Army is to develop efficiency, it seems incongruous that aeronautics, which stands as the keystone expression of military efficiency, should be excluded. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that an army without a substantial aeronautical section is absolutely inefficient; in the words of General Bonneau, "It is an army without eyes."

Mr. Woodhouse then goes on to say that the present aviation squad of the Army has no actual military value. "In case of war this handful of aviators would hardly be sufficient to carry messages from the General Staff to the commanders of divisions, leaving the entire army without air scouts and the divisions without any aerial attendance. In the Philippines and the Panama Canal Zone the situation is ludicrous. Millions are spent in constructive work to develop a substantial system of coast defense, but there is only one aeroplane in the Philippines and none at the Isthmus. If the Philippines and the Panama Canal are in need of a system of defense, it is surely at present against an attack from a first or second class power, in which case the attacking force will have scores of aeroplanes. If Japan, for instance, wanted to take the Philippines it would surely use its newly acquired 150 aeroplanes and half-dozen dirigibles."

That the military service of this country, the cradle of flying, the home of the Wrights—the pioneers in flight—should hold this position of inferiority seems almost inconceivable, but the rapid advance made by other nations in military aviation is not understood in this country, which seems to be content to rest on the laurels won at the beginning. Mr. Woodhouse says that this country ranks about twentieth in military aeronautics, behind all the first and second class powers and their colonies, very much behind Japan, China, Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil, Argentina, Australia and Morocco. The present status of our Army aeronautics is not flattering. The actual equipment, he says, consists of fifteen aeroplanes, eight of which are "training" machines, and seventeen officers. "As matters stand," says the essayist, "the U.S. Army may be said to be still experimenting in aviation, because the organization has never been large enough to afford real service. Its total equipment in that line is less than the least of the military aviation schools in Europe and is exactly one-tenth of the total of equipment possessed by Japan, and Japan has half a dozen dirigibles besides. When we read the report of a review of ninety aeroplanes and two dirigibles in France, and consider that France possesses about eight hundred aeroplanes and two dozen dirigibles, and Ger-

many, Russia, England, Austria and Italy are not far behind, we realize that our fifteen aeroplanes, including the training machines, constitute a pitiful equipment."

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE NAVY.

The policy of the Navy Department to better the condition of the enlisted man on board ship and increase his opportunities for advancement, thus encouraging the enlistment of the best class of young men, has attracted to the Navy the flower of young American manhood, for which the country can well be proud. No patriotic American citizen who visits one of the great Dreadnoughts of Uncle Sam's Navy can suppress a feeling of admiration when he sees on her decks the hundreds of clean-cut, intelligent young men who are giving their services to the country and who may be depended upon in time of trouble. Investigation was recently made of apprentice seamen at a training station, and it was found that of 628 young men nine had entered college, ninety-nine had finished one or more grades in a high school, and 370 had completed the seventh or eighth grades. Of this entire number only ten had not completed the fourth grade of grammar school.

The advent of the new administration means not only a continuance of this policy, but an increase of the effort to make the Navy attractive to the young men of the country as a life career, giving them opportunities for education and travel.

The announcement made by Secretary Daniels that the battleship fleet would make a European cruise next winter, that schools would be established at the naval training stations for teaching English and mathematics, that opportunity would be given aboard ship to learn useful trades, that commissions as officers in the Pay Corps would be given enlisted men by competitive examination, have already given a stimulus to enlistments that is very gratifying to the Department. The records of enlistments for the months of April, May and June show a substantial increase over those of the corresponding months of the last four years, and what augurs well for the future is that the rate of increase grows from month to month as the news of the Secretary's interest in the enlisted men of the Navy is disseminated throughout the country. Following is a comparative statement of the enlistments made during the months of April, May and June in the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
April	1,180	1,054	1,256	1,214	1,289
May	1,207	1,287	1,366	1,293	1,392
June	1,206	834	1,283	1,265	1,493

It now seems probable that the full quota of enlisted men allowed by law may be reached prior to the sailing of the fleet for Europe next winter, and that possibly many applicants may be turned away unless they present themselves before the total number allowed by law have been enlisted. Many young men enlisting now will have an opportunity to participate in the opening of the Panama Canal, as well as to be present at the celebrations in honor of this event at San Francisco and San Diego.

A LONG IGNORED CAUSE OF MORTALITY.

The movement in the United States and Great Britain in the interest of minimizing the evil effects of coal smoke on the dwellers in large cities is bringing together data which are provocative of much reflection in these days when so much is said about the destructive influence of military service on the life of a nation. Dr. Tatham, medical officer of Manchester, England, in an official report has stated that the working life of the Manchester people is curtailed ten years owing to the acids in smoke and carbon particles which injure the lungs. According to statistics furnished by the Hon. Rollo Russell, smoke has caused the death of a large proportion of London's inhabitants. He shows that during a long period of smoke-induced fog in 1880 there were three thousand more deaths than usual in three weeks, and in 1892 after a heavy fog there were 1,484 additional deaths in a single week. Prof. C. Roberts recently estimated that the canopy daily overshadowing London was composed of fifty tons of solid carbon and two hundred and fifty tons of carbonic oxide gas, acids and hydrocarbons.

There is a belief quite widespread that all the London fogs are due wholly to the climate, but Professor Roberts says that twenty per cent. of the London fogs are the result of smoke issuing from the multitudinous chimneys. Dr. H. Liefmann, director of hygiene at the University of Halle, does not hesitate to declare that the great quantities of this poison now being belched forth daily and nightly from smoking chimneys is lowering the vitality of dwellers in cities and is particularly conducive to high infant mortality, also irritating the eyes and causing eye strain and skin affections. Dr. Liefmann also suggests that the larger number of deaths from pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever may be due to the lowering of the vital forces as a result of the scarcity of sunshine caused by heavy fogs of smoke. Another life-injuring result of the city smoke is the closing of windows to keep out dust and the consequent shutting out of sunshine and pure air.

The American Civic Association is inciting all American cities to engage in the work of purifying the air and clearing the smoke from the clouds. The Department of Research of the University of Pittsburgh appointed a staff of twenty-five specialists to investigate

the smoke nuisance and devise means of combating this enemy to sunshine and cleanliness. The committee will make its report to the public the coming autumn. Writing on the ill effects of coal smoke, Surg. J. B. Stoner, U.S. Public Health Service, in the Military Surgeon for April speaks as follows of the London crusade against smoke: "London, realizing the frightful price its people are paying in sickness, death and a yearly economic loss estimated at four million pounds sterling, is striving to do away with this public nuisance." Here, then, one finds a cause of public mortality which has been causing thousands of deaths each year and which has been ignored for decades so far as a general arousing of public thought is concerned. Hundreds of peace meetings have been held all this time to fight the war bogey, but nothing has been done by those self-appointed servants of righteousness to rid the world of this curse.

The Industrial Engineering and Engineering Digest says that smoke prevention is merely a matter of good engineering. The saving in fuel through the suppression of smoke will in the average plant give a return of twenty per cent. on the investment in apparatus necessary for smoke suppression. Ten years ago the estimated loss in one year in the city of Cleveland, due to damage to property by smoke, was twelve million dollars. It was at first vehemently declared by engineers that it was impossible to prevent smoke where soft coal is used, but nowadays furnaces are designed which with only the slightest care in firing will absolutely prevent smoke.

Where are the Hague pacifists? Why have they not prevented the war between the Greeks and Servians and the Bulgarians? If they cannot prevent a war between such little states, what chance will they have when two of the great Powers come to blows? When the conflict between the Turks and Italians was precipitated by the Italians we asked what the Hague philanthropists were about that they did not stop this war. We were solemnly assured that this was a clash between different religions, and that the difficulty of checking it was too manifest for discussion. Then when the Balkan Allies opened on the Turks, we called the attention to this sad commentary on the ten-million dollar peace endowment, and again we sought to ascertain the *raison d'être* of these peace philosophers. Again we were told that this was a war of religions that must have its way, but that when Christian nations bristled up toward one another—ah! then we were to behold a spectacle as the white-robed legions, like a flock of doves, would sally forth from that ark of peace, the Hague tribunal, and smooth away all friction between the belligerents with the soft hand of gentleness and love and with the smile of sweetness and light. So from the first rumblings of discord among the Christian allies in the Balkans we have waited with strained interest for the prevention of hostilities between the former enemies of the Turks, but we find that whether fighting the Turks or fighting among themselves, the nature of the Europeans is just about what it has been through the centuries.

A writer in the American Review of Reviews states that the events that are shaping themselves in Turkey since the cessation of hostilities in the Balkans make it appear as though the peace that has followed the war will prove to be little more than a truce so far as the Ottoman Empire, or what is left of it, is concerned. Already a process of detachment of Arabia and the other Arabic-speaking parts of Asiatic Turkey from the rest of the country is setting in, and in the region between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf a movement has been set on foot for the separation of Arabia and Palestine from Anatolia and the other parts inhabited by the Kurds and Armenians. Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German military authority, whose name is well known in connection with the efforts to reorganize the Turkish army during the reign of Abdul Hamid, has written an article on the subject in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna in which he recommends the completion of Turkish armaments in consequence of the gravity of the situation in Syria and the disorders in Arabia. He would also banish politics from the army.

The Carnegie theory that the way for the Americans to conquer an invading army would be to lure it into the interior where it would fall victim to our hospitality seems to the editor of the Journal of the Military Service Institution to be equaled in the sublimity of its grand strategy only by the theory of war held by a West Point cadet who was asked by a professor, "Being in command of permanent work and besieged by a powerful enemy—what measures would you take to meet his attack?" The cadet's reply came briskly: "I would move out the back way and let him come in; and then, by the system of gradual approaches, I would capture him and his entire force in sixty days!"

Because of the opposition of some physicians in the city of New York fifty-eight per cent. of the offers of the Department of Health to perform typhoid immunization have been refused. In a large number of cases the family physicians have notified the authorities that they would see to the immunization themselves, but have failed to do so. Despite this rebuff, however, the department has performed 900 immunizations since Jan. 1, or 2,700 injections.

The Herald of El Paso has some critical remarks upon the subject of the dealings of the authorities at Washington with the Mexican situation. It declares that "El Pasoans will receive absolutely no protection from the Army of the United States, unless the present intention of the Washington Government shall be radically changed." The Herald further says: "With the strongest desire in the world to use their power and resources to protect El Paso against assault across the line, the military commanders along this border have no orders from Washington to justify a single act of protection, reprisal, interference or punishment. The limit of responsibility, under their present orders, will be to advise the combatants across the river not to fire this way. Then, when the bullets and shrapnel shell begin to fly over El Paso, perhaps killing and wounding our people as in May two years ago, the American Army will simply take what comes, fold its hands, and try to care for the wounded. There is no indication that the Washington Government will authorize, or support, any act looking toward enforcing the demand for insuring the safety of El Paso and her people. Under the circumstances, it becomes necessary for El Paso to organize for her own defense, as was done last year. The complete preparations made on that February night for the instantaneous movement of the American force justified the impression that Colonel Steever in 1912 would have been allowed to exercise a wider discretion than he was allowed to exercise in 1911. The Army awaited only the word of permission. Fortunately the emergency passed, with the peaceable surrender of Juarez. No opportunity arose to test the intentions of the Washington Government or the temper of the people of El Paso. But not a man but will recall with a thrill the intensity of feeling that would not have tolerated for one hour a repetition of the events of the Madero attack of 1911. If anything of that sort had occurred the American Army would have taken vigorous steps to defend El Paso from bombardment, or else El Paso would have taken vigorous steps to defend herself. The Army men know the truth, their sight is clear. They resent being placed in the position of making certain demands and then meekly accepting the most flagrant defiance of those demands. They know that it is just the repetition of such disgraceful surrenders—moral failures—that has been chiefly responsible for the loss of prestige of Americans in Mexico, and that has been the indirect cause of loss of many lives and untold treasure. But the Army men must take their orders as they come. And their orders do not call for any activity of the red corpuscles under any circumstances whatever in connection with border emergencies. Consequently, it is time to form definite plans, once more, for home defense. El Paso should make Washington aware, in no uncertain terms, that this city will defend herself if the American Army cannot or will not defend her."

That leniency toward deserters will only play into the hands of those who, he believes, have perverted our public schools until they are no longer agencies for the development of good citizenship is the contention set forth in the very thoughtful paper of Capt. James J. Mayes, U.S. Inf., in the July-August Journal of the Military Service Institution on "The Right to Condemn." "The present theories of school government are particularly perverse of good citizenship," he says. "It is passing strange that, while the need of training for every other human activity is being emphasized, the belief that a boy needs practice in being good is regarded as obsolete. All over the country has sprung up the idea that students in high schools, academies and colleges should govern themselves. School rebellions are treated with grave concern and little firmness. Issues between students and faculties are recognized and are considered in grave, diplomatic conferences which would be mirth-provoking were they not so disastrous in their ultimate effects. Mere striplings are allowed to take 'positions' in favor of their own lawlessness and against the judgment of age and experience. They are not taught to obey law; they are taught to subvert law to their own ends or to evade it. They grow up imbued with selfish ideas of doing as they please and when, on coming to men's estate, they encounter the law of the land, they either subvert it, they evade it, corrupt the courts to their own ends, or go to the penitentiary. They have not been trained to feel the hand of the law and they cannot understand it. Such training is criminal and is the result of the same maudlin sentimentality which pities and would forgive all criminals. A stiffening up in early training would reduce to a minimum the present large percentage of 'merely misguided' who find their way into penitentiaries." Captain Hayes then proceeds to show that civic laxity is largely due to the idea that by being allowed to govern himself the youth will grow into real independence and thus better qualify himself for citizenship. This belief is fundamentally wrong, he holds, since its tendency is to unbridle the desire of the individual. As a company commander in the Army for a number of years, the essayist has been impressed more and more with the fact that the average man entering the military service must be taught that law must be obeyed and that it is neither honorable nor excusable to evade it. "This spirit of license in its most vicious phases has not yet corrupted the country, for recruits from the country still regard their oaths and still look upon the commission of the well recognized crimes against society with horror. Not so with a large percentage of those recruited from the cities. Many of these have to be taught that it is wrong to lie or steal. Their oath means nothing to them, but they can hardly be blamed since it has become a sort of slogan with certain morally warped writers in the popular magazines and periodicals that the man who deserts from the Army 'merely gives up his job.'" Captain Hayes will continue this discussion in a subsequent paper.

There are still surviving in the Senate of the United States the following gentlemen who saw service in the Union Army during the Civil War: John D. Works, California; Henry A. du Pont, Delaware; William O. Bradley, Kentucky; Knute Nelson, Minnesota; Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. The following served in the Confederate Army: John H. Bankhead and Joseph F. Johnston, Alabama; A. O. Bacon, Georgia; John R. Thornton, Louisiana; Benjamin R. Tillman, South Carolina; Thomas S. Martin, Virginia. In all twelve veterans. Of Spanish War veterans there are in the Senate James Hamilton Lewis,

William Hughes, John W. Weeks. In the House are the following Civil War veterans from the North: Sanford Kirkpatrick, Iowa; Isaac Sherwood, Ohio. The Confederate veterans are George W. Taylor and William Richardson, Alabama; Albert Estopinal, Louisiana; Charles M. Stedman, North Carolina; William A. Jones, Virginia. The Spanish War veterans in the House are: Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama; William A. Oldfield, Arkansas; William S. Howard, Georgia; Claude U. Stone, Illinois; Guy T. Helvering, Kansas; Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts; William F. Murray, Massachusetts; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan; Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; Benjamin G. Humphreys, Mississippi; L. C. Dyer, Missouri; R. G. Bremner, New Jersey; Francis Burton Harrison, New York; Woodson R. Oglesby, New York; W. J. Hulings, Pennsylvania; Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; S. R. Sells, Tennessee; Frank L. Greene, Vermont; S. B. Avis, West Virginia, and Cordell Hull, Tennessee. In addition to those who have seen war service, Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin, served five years in the United States Signal Corps at Fort Myer, Va., Indianapolis and Washington.

Drawing lessons from the experience of the Spaniards in the naval battle of Santiago, Dr. N. I. Awgustowsky, of the Russian Navy, comes to the conclusion that the only correct place for the dressing station on board a warship is below the water line and that a place for the station or stations must be planned during the construction of battleships. The old haphazard way of finding a location at the last moment or after the ship has been built is all wrong. No argument against this reasoning, he believes, can be based rightly on the disastrous results of the below-water line stations in the Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya at Santiago since the space, not having been planned in the original construction of the ships, was small, difficult of access, inconvenient by stores and machinery, devoid of natural ventilation and illumination, while the temperature was high and there were other difficulties for the wounded. In the German fleet the dressing stations are thought out beforehand by a commission of naval officers, including surgeons and constructors. This commission decided that in battle the dressing station must be fully protected; therefore, it must be situated below the armored bridge or water line. It must not be above the engine room or heating apparatus on account of the great heat developed. It must be accessible and show no auxiliary machinery. Alongside the dressing station should be a place for the wounded after operation. As to the number of dressing stations, competent authorities seem to favor at least two for each vessel having a complement of more than 300 seamen. Coletti demands three departments for each dressing station: a collection point, a place for dressings and operative therapy, and a place for the patients after treatment. This instructive paper first appeared in the Moskov-Vrach and is reprinted in the Military Surgeon for May.

Among the trained soldiers of France who had a large part in developing this country in its early days was one who, though possessed of scientific knowledge that ranked him among the leaders of his time, was content to occupy a modest position in life. This officer was Capt. Claude Crozet, whom Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., makes the subject of an interesting sketch which appears in the July-August Journal of the Military Institution. Serving under Napoleon at Wagram and other campaigns as a young officer of artillery, Captain Crozet followed the fortunes of the Corsican even to the days of Waterloo, after which he came to the United States with letters from the Lafayette. His scientific attainments having become known and the course at West Point being just then in process of revision, he was appointed professor of engineering and entered upon his duties at the Academy in 1817. Six years of sedentary classroom work after the active life in the field in France so impaired his health that he resigned and became state engineer of Virginia. He is credited with the planning and constructing of the existing aqueduct bridge connecting Georgetown with the Virginia shore near the Arlington estate. Captain Crozet died in Richmond, Va., in 1864. He, like his more brilliant compatriot, General Bernard, did much for the United States in its infancy, and General Carter rightly says that "the work of these two veterans of France should live in the hearts of Americans, for they rendered the state inestimable service when talents such as theirs were sufficiently rare to be in demand throughout the civilized world."

The Kansas City Star, of June 29, says: "The last work of the Mounted Service School, class of 1913, was held at Fort Riley June 27. The entire class, under Lieutenant Quekemeyer, was put through supplying exercises and followed up with a spectacular exhibition of jumping, their mounts taking six hurdles, one after the other, while the riders sat with arms folded behind their backs. It was one of the finest exhibitions of riding ever seen at Fort Riley. The class was 'posing' for Chaplain Dickson's motion picture machine, and the film will be embodied in 'A Day at Fort Riley,' a descriptive film that is being made up at the post. One of the features of the picture will be a photograph of a battery of horse artillery at full war strength."

The July-August number of the Infantry Journal is a "Second Division Number," containing articles on the tactical instruction in the company by Capt. F. J. Morrow, 27th Inf.; in the battalion by Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., based on experience in the 2d Division, and in the brigade by Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., commanding 4th Brigade. Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., has an article on "Field Exercises, 2d Division," and Major Carl Reichmann, Inf., "Notes on Transportation and Equipment." "Bayonet Drill" is discussed by 1st Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf.; the "Mechanism of Extended Order" by 1st Lieut. G. A. Lynch, and "Our Colonial Companies" by 1st Lieut. E. P. Thompson, 24th Inf. Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf., translates from an article in the *Defense Nationale*, Constantinople, an article describing the enthusiasm of the Japanese for the bayonet and the method of instruction of the Japanese army in the assault with the arme blanche. In an assault on mannikins of straw, or balls suspended by cords, "each man throws himself almost

with fury upon his adversary. The enthusiasm augments from minute to minute, and often the victory of one of the favorites lets loose the banzaïs of the entire company. The commander of the regiment personally distributes to his men eulogistic addresses which mention the number of victories gained. The most expert, those who count five victories, also receive handkerchiefs or cups with inscriptions of the circumstance, and the most proficient company of the regiment has the privilege of a special salute with the trumpet."

"It is rumored that a brigade post is to be located at Galveston," writes a correspondent there. "This seems to point to the desirability of this place so far as treatment of the enlisted men is concerned. What a marked contrast between the action of Galveston and that of the National Capital, where an act of Congress is necessary to prevent discrimination against the wearers of the uniform of the United States." Our correspondent refers to a clipping from a local paper, which says: "Probably the largest theater party yet given in Galveston is to be held next week. Over 2,000 officers and soldiers are to be the theater guests of the Galveston Commercial Association from seven o'clock to midnight Monday, July 7. Arrival of the 4th Infantry Brigade, under Col. Robert L. Bullard, and the battalion of Engineers under Major Lytle Brown, who are to spend a week on Galveston Island, gave rise to the desire on the part of the Commercial Association to entertain the visitors, as well as all soldiers stationed regularly at Galveston." As there are seven regiments of Infantry, one battalion of Engineers and two companies of Coast Artillery at Galveston, our correspondent adds that the number of the city's military guests will probably be nearer 6,000. Every moving picture show in Galveston, with the exception of two at the beach, was under contract with the Commercial Association to pass free of charge any man in soldier's uniform from seven p.m. until midnight on July 7. The invitation of the Commercial Association to the soldiers was sent through the officers.

A press despatch from Texas City quotes Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Army Division located there, as saying: "The division here and at Galveston comprises one-third of the Infantry strength of the U.S. Army, and with Artillery, Cavalry and Signal Corps makes nearly 12,000 men. Bringing the division together has taught the officers and men the intimate needs of a big organization as to its equipment, and has weeded out unnecessary paraphernalia and understandard animals. When the commands comprising the various division go back to their various posts, and are ordered to reassemble for any service whatever, the commanding general can issue a single order, which will cover the entire equipment of every man. The 2d Division is now in excellent shape. The soldiers are equal to any in the world. The whole division, with baggage, could be ready to go aboard trains or transports before the cars could be sidetracked or the transports ready to cast off. Probably the one most important accomplishment here for the American people has been the demonstration of sanitary standards. It has verified methods tested at San Antonio in 1911, when 14,000 men assembled as a maneuver division. We have now been here four months, and not one case of typhoid has developed. When we came we were told this site was a swamp." General Carter said double the number of soldiers could have been trained at Texas City without an increase of officers.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved a new schedule of wages for the employees of the Washington Navy Yard for the next six months, beginning July 1. This action, as was stated last week, is based on the increase provided for in the Appropriation Act of March 4, 1913, which added \$240,000 for this purpose. Following a report of a board consisting of three naval officers and three yard workmen, to the effect that the cost of living in Washington was greater than in various other cities in the vicinity, this amount allows for an increase of about 7.8 per cent. in the wages of the mechanics. Because of the action of Congress and because the regular period for the revision and adjusting of the wage schedule does not occur until Jan. 1 next, the Secretary determined on a flat increase pending that date. Prior to January a complete investigation of the questions of re-rating and of wage adjustments will be made at all navy yards, and greater uniformity will be sought. As a result the present schedule at the Washington Yard will in all probability be greatly changed, some trade ratings receiving increases and others reductions, and at the same time it is hoped that the general efficiency will be increased by retaining and promoting the most capable men and employing none but men who have shown fitness and efficiency.

Referring to the 10th U.S. Cavalry, under command of Col. John C. Gresham, which encamped near Oneonta, N.Y., June 29, en route to Winchester, Va., the Oneonta Daily Star says: "Nothing but the highest words of praise were heard for the soldiers while in the city. Their conduct was that of perfect gentlemen at all times—on the streets of the city and in their camp, where they took pains to explain every feature of the camp life to inquiring visitors. On Saturday night, June 29, Colonel Gresham and some of the other line officers dined at the Oneonta, and Sunday, June 30, they were dinner guests of W. W. Capron, of Walnut street. Chief T. W. Blizard is quoted as saying that absolutely no complaints were made of the men during their stay here. During the stay of the troops here several thousand people visited their camp, and it was estimated that 2,000 people were present at the fine concert given by the regiment band June 29."

"It may not have come to your attention," writes a correspondent in Japan, "but I have noticed many translations from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the Japanese military magazines. For example: The organization of a battery of heavy field guns from the Coast Artillery; the increase in enlisted strength in Hawaii; the competitive trial of new machine guns; the new battleship building program; progress in aeroplanes, etc.; new system of field training in France and Germany, etc. Practically every issue has some translated article of the JOURNAL."

SIMPLER COAST DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION.

A unit system of administration for all coast defense commands will be put into effect Aug. 1 by the Chief of Coast Artillery. The decision to make this sweeping change in the administration of the Coast Artillery is the result of a year's experiment conducted in the New London district by Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C. Colonel Davis's experiment proved to be so satisfactory in almost every respect that the Secretary of War has directed that it be extended to all coast defenses.

The result of the change will be the relief of staff officers and enlisted men in each of the coast defenses. In the New London experiment five staff officers and fifteen enlisted men were relieved. There is also a great reduction in the expenses of administering and operating Coast Artillery posts. In the New London district the expense of one bakery, one storehouse, one commissary store and one quartermaster's storehouse was saved. It is impossible to estimate what will be the corresponding reduction in all of the defenses or the money saving of the new organization. It is not expected that the organization in the New London district can be followed in all of its details, but the tentative administration put into effect by Colonel Davis will be a model for the other defenses.

According to the report of Colonel Davis, in carrying out the plan in the old New London district the office establishments of the post of Fort Terry and Fort H. G. Wright were discontinued and all administration was conducted from the district headquarters at Fort H. G. Wright. The senior officer on duty at Fort Terry was designated as executive for the fort and was responsible for the enforcement of all district orders with respect to troops. He was directly responsible for the discipline and instruction, and in case of emergency issued such instructions as conditions required, reporting his action to headquarters as soon as practicable.

The district quartermaster and commissary at Fort H. G. Wright received for all quartermaster and commissary supplies and funds and administered the affairs of the two departments for the district. The district ordnance officer performed similar duties with reference to his department. The district artillery engineer took charge of all power plants, telephones, fire control installation in the district, issuing such property as was necessary for the various forts on memorandum receipts. The senior surgeon in the district was made responsible for medical administration.

All official communications concerning troops at Fort Terry were transmitted through the executive there, who initiated them below the signatures. The commanding officers of the organizations at Fort Terry telephoned the status of their organizations to the district headquarters before nine a.m. and mailed by the morning boat transcripts showing all changes. A similar report was made by the sergeant major at Fort Terry for the non-commissioned staff and prisons. All descriptions and assignment cards of the non-commissioned staff and Hospital Corps at Forts Terry and Michie were forwarded to the headquarters.

In discussing the experiment at New London Colonel Davis concludes: "The results under some of the items are direct consequences of the unit system, but it is believed more logical to enumerate the items under practicability rather than direct consequences. With respect to item 14, it may be stated that there has been no trouble whatever as to quartermaster supplies. At times there has been inconvenience in the matter of commissary supplies owing to failure of boats to land and errors in delivery. There has been an occasional loss of packages and damage to stores. The value of such losses which could not be placed did not exceed \$75 for the year. At first these errors and damages were comparatively frequent, but now are very rare. I required company commanders for a time to send in daily slips showing their supply service; after a time 'satisfactory' came in so generally that it was a waste of time to require the reports, and now report is made only when the service is not satisfactory, and reports are very limited. I did not require but invited officers to send in complaints as to supply for personal service. There have been small mix-ups, of course, but evidently not of enough importance to be made of record, as practically no complaints were received.

"I assembled the field officers and company commanders at Terry a couple of weeks ago and asked personally if there were any complaints as to the supply department service. All said that the company service was satisfactory; one that he had an occasional trouble with his personal service; he could only remember one trouble at the time. It was an insignificant item which has no bearing. To sum up, the advantages and disadvantages of the unit system may be outlined as follows: Advantages—1, simplicity; 2, flexibility; 3, economy; 4, release of several officers from office work; 5, diminution of records and correspondence; 6, decrease of clerical force; 7, decrease of other administrative employees; 8, uniformity of system and methods resulting in a more homogeneous command.

"Note.—With the command a unit, maximum use may be made of the facilities, and emergencies met with ease. To illustrate: (a) Last year there was one graduate of the War College in the defenses; his services were used for all posts in an excellent post-graduate course. (b) Six mules at Fort Terry became run down and unserviceable. There was at Fort Wright a man exceptionally versed in the care and handling of mules. Six serviceable mules in lieu of the bad ones were sent to Terry from Wright and four of the unserviceable ones gotten back into shape at Wright. (c) A visiting company for target practice came to Fort Michie without a surgeon. It was a simple matter by district order to send a lieutenant of the Medical Corps from the command for temporary duty at Michie, thus settling a matter at once which would have required under present standard conditions a request to the Department, instructions to me and then an order.

"Disadvantages—1, Occasional inconveniences due to conditions making it impossible for boats to land; 2, occasional loss of a package due to the fact that supplies are not delivered at posts, not headquarters, in bulk. These disadvantages are more apparent than real. The first has been reduced to a very small minimum by carrying emergency articles at the post exchange and company storerooms. The second is now a rare occurrence, but under the best regulated system of transportation errors will occur occasionally. During the eleven months this system has been in operation I have had

three quartermasters, two adjutants and two Artillery engineers."

THE TEXAS DIVISION CAMP.

The Houston (Texas) State Topics devotes to Texas City a special number in which appear various articles and illustrations suggested by the presence of General Carter's 2d Division in this new Texas City. In the opening article of the number the Assistant Secretary of War, Henry Breckinridge, tells us that "a few days' stay at Texas City and a visit to the coast defenses at Fort Crockett would give to the citizen an insight into the military system of our country which he could not get in any other way. Man for man, I challenge the world to produce a more efficient body of troops than General Carter's division. It is a joy to see the husky, well set up, clean-cut, weather-tanned soldiers of Uncle Sam as they swing by in review, or maneuver in battle practice, or perform their routine duties in camp; most of them young, self-reliant, independent, purposeful. The camp at Texas City is as perfect a division camp as was ever pitched on American soil, or, I believe, on any soil. Constructed under difficulties, with an immense amount of labor, it is now a perfect camp, so far as sanitation and healthfulness are concerned. The broad prairies of the surrounding country afford ample opportunity for extended maneuver practice, and it is an interesting sight to see the operations of four or five thousand Infantry, Cavalry and Mountain Artillery as they are maneuvered in battle exercises. The assembling of the 2d Division with full field service equipment is significant. It means the realization of the fact that it is absurd for high officers of the Army not to have the chance to command under field conditions bodies of troops proportionate to their rank. The officers and men of the American Army are devoted and zealous in their labors to prepare and perfect the country's defenses. No man is more devoted to American liberty and American institutions than the men of the Regular Army, and I believe that the more the general body of citizens see of the Army the more will the Army be appreciated, and I hope that, in addition to the professional benefit to be derived from the assembling of the division at Texas City under General Carter, there will be effected a lasting and cordial relationship between the Army and the people of Texas."

Next we have a talk with Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who is described as "a tall, well-built, distinguished, officerly man; a soldier of achievements in the field and the departmental offices; a brilliant writer, a keen observer, charming in conversation, and immensely popular with his brother officers and men." Major David J. Baker, jr., as described by General Edwards, is "one of the most efficient soldiers and one of the most remarkable men in the Service." Small-statured, tanned by many suns, seamed as to face by life, grim-humored and story-telling, shaggy-browed above a pair of eyes that can laugh and blaze in the same minute. The "little man who has done his work brilliantly wherever he has been put and never says anything about it, but just grins."

Lieut. F. B. Terrell, 22d Inf., has an article on the machine gun. Lieut. C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., A.D.C., has a story, "The Tragedy of the Uniform"; 1st Lieut. C. F. Herr, 22d Inf., describes the post exchange; Major David J. Baker, jr., A.G., 6th Brigade, "The 2d Division Maneuvers"; Capt. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf., "Building the Camp at Texas City." Some day, says Captain Morrow, "if you want to see straight lines, want to see a model camp site which carried off an inch and a half of rain in a single hour, and was as dry as a wind-dried bone two hours afterward, come down to Texas City and take a look-see. There isn't any use telling you that all the kitchens are screened in and flyproof, that the grounds around camp are spotless, and that all along the beach are shower baths for the officers and men—come down and see. And the best of it is, the recruit didn't tell half the truth about the number of crabs one could catch, and the man from Nebraska has him a sailboat which has as a crew of glorious seamen a man from Kentucky, two from Missouri and a husky farmer boy who is willing to admit that he came from bleeding Kansas. 'The camp is all right.' The ditching for the camp amounted to about 17,000 feet per regiment, besides ditching and pitching the tents. Companies ran each other races to see which could finish first the main ditch, three feet wide, four feet deep and 700 feet long. Tents began to go up, the kitchens went up first, and the floor was packed with gravel after it had been puddled by hand. In three days was accomplished the work of ten. Plows, scrapers, rollers, etc., were rustled from all over the country. Quick ways of doing things were discovered. Short cuts and labor saving devices invented. The American spirit was at its highest, devising, scheming, planning and working at its best pitch. And the general and the colonel watched it all and were greatly interested, and advised and understood. Before the camp was half finished the general knew half the men, and all the men knew him, perhaps."

Describing the camp, a civilian, F. Stirling, says: "The absolute sanitation at this camp, the perfect cleanliness and orderliness, impresses itself upon the schooled observer as he walks through its myriad streets. There is no rubbish. Everything is graded to an off-running ditch. The drainage system, which embraces not only each company street, but each tent, is as perfect as the unexcelled skill of Army Engineers and unlimited labor can achieve. It is almost an accident to meet a fly in this model camp. In front of each mess tent is one of those big fly-traps, and the inhospitability of the division toward the little winged pest is attested by the smallness of the colony caught. There is no stagnant place in all this huge camp for flies to breed. There is not even a bit of waste paper cluttering the grounds. All that is taken care of. Everything is immaculate. I found among the men," says this civilian observer, "a good deal of bitterness against the new seven-year enlistment plan and the reduction to two cents per mile of discharge transportation, put into effect by the last Congress."

General Edwards is reported as saying: "The division commander, appreciative of the good hard work, gave the 6th Brigade authority to march to Galveston and enjoy the surf bathing and the lavish hospitality of the charming city. We went over under field conditions, stayed in shelter—'dog'-tents, which did not keep us from having a fine brigade ball to return the courtesies of the Galvestonians. Everybody had a delightful time, and we marched back in six hours, starting at seven o'clock on a night march of eighteen miles. It was after

pay day, and not a man had even to be warned by the police. They made a fine record. Our baseball schedule takes in every day of the week—polo and other sports are flourishing—swimming and fishing every day. All this brigade needs is some more soldiers. The peace strength is too small, really, to train officers, and, without a reserve, to be effective in war, and we need many recruits. This is an opportunity where the command should be at war strength, and the plant at work at its full capacity, without training men in dribbles. The men are as brown as berries, hard as nails, and ready for anything. The sanitation and discipline are so good that the little illness is really negligible—next to nothing. There are no such peace lovers on earth as the trained officers of the U.S. Army; and there is no one that trembles so much for the safety of the country for which he may be made a sacrifice as the trained and thinking U.S. Army officer, who realizes that our country to-day is less prepared than any other great nation on the face of the earth to defeat oppression and maintain our obligations, integrity, self-respect, and even existence."

The division commander, Major Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., is described as "a white-haired, white-moustached, ruddy-faced officer, khaki in the uniform of a major general of the U.S. Army, and nose-glassed," who won fame in the days that are gone as an Indian fighter. "He is the type ideal of the scholarly soldier—the officer to whom literature has its lure no less than arms, the man who with his pen can grace the page no less surely than with his sword he can lead. A man of brilliant attainments, of gentle manners, of departmental skill." Answering a question as to the orderliness of the enlisted man in comparison with that of the civilian, General Carter said: "Our command (the 2d Division) is well behaved. Only a few of the men are in trouble at any time. The discipline and efficiency of the division exceed any seen elsewhere in the Army. The health of officers and men is exceptional. The equipment is better than any ever before seen in our Army and is not excelled in any army. The officers are a splendid lot of educated, trained men who are a credit to the nation."

NIGHT ATTACKS.

General Edwards is quoted as saying with reference to the Texas encampment at Texas City: "Much attention has been paid in this brigade to night marches and night attacks. Any layman will realize the desperate losses an attacking force may have to sustain in going against a concealed and entrenched position. It was not improbable that we might be confronted with just such a problem within a week or a month. Many lives might be saved by creeping up in the dark to get into a position from which to strike the enemy and try final conclusions with him at daylight. One example may interest you:

"One black night the command were quietly awakened and marched two miles to a point known to only two officers of the command. Not the slightest noise obtained throughout the whole brigade camp. On arrival there a man could hardly see his hand in front of his face. The first line was deployed as skirmishers, arms at a trail, bayonets fixed, each with the left hand grasping the right elbow of his neighbor. The second line, fifty yards in the rear, was in line of companies, in column of squads, with a small rope stretched in front of the first sergeants. And the third line, 150 yards in the rear, measured and controlled by a rope, was in close column of companies with a rope similarly placed. The brigade commander had hold of the rope between the two center companies of the second line. It was that his voice in an undertone could reach the first line colonels and by aid, guided by the connecting rear rope, his orders were easily given to the reserve colonel. The colonels each commanded a line. The leading one was told that a mile and a half in his front was a strongly entrenched enemy. Two young officers who had made a day reconnaissance of the location of this enemy said they would guide the command. They took two stars for their direction points and were to depend on an illuminated compass if clouds or a fog came up to obscure those stars. The word was given, and the silence was such that officers at the trench, with all their senses on the alert, stated that they could not hear the slightest noise until this command had reached within thirty yards of the entrenchment where the enemy was outlined by bags of sand. Then the charge was sounded, just at break of day, and the enemy, of course, completely annihilated. The center of this line struck the center of the entrenchment within ten yards! This at night. Think of it!

"The 6th Brigade knew they can march in the dark and reach the enemy's entrenchments by daylight, and there is not a man that doubts that he can carry any real entrenchments just as he has been taught to do in maneuvers."

"Then the whole division assembled in review and marched past—the most inspiring sight to any professional soldier, because they were all trained and they were all Regulars. Twice a week available afternoons are devoted to staff walks conducted by the battalion commander with all the officers of his battalion, and once a week each colonel has his staff ride, with assumed problems, for his officers."

"Every Friday night the officers of the 6th Brigade have been having lectures by experts on the live subjects that pertain to our profession, followed by discussions and interchange of views. This practical and theoretical instruction, with an opportunity to try out practically the best advice and conclusions, makes us act and think our practical work the finest and most engrossing profession in the world."

"We have been begging for ball ammunition to try out actually all the simulated training we are going through, and then probably we would take up more ambitious problems, simulating what we may have to do at any hour to make effective by preparation our readiness for war."

SELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Writing on the subject of the "Selection of General Officers" the Infantry Journal calls attention to the fact that "to reach colonel's grade it has taken: Infantry, 34 years; Cavalry, 36 years; Field Artillery, 29 years; Coast Artillery, 29 years. To reach the lieutenant colonel's grade: Infantry, 28 years; Cavalry 30 years; Field Artillery, 23 years; Coast Artillery, 23 years. To reach the major's grade: Infantry, 21 years; Cavalry, 22 years; Field Artillery, 15 years; Coast Artillery, 14 years. To reach the captain's grade: Infantry, 12 years; Cavalry, 11 years; Field Artillery, 11 years; Coast Artillery, 6 years. To reach the first lieutenant's grade: Infantry, 5 years; Cavalry, 10 years; Field Artillery,

4 years; Coast Artillery, 3 years." The Journal adds: "The Infantry and Cavalry have suffered most in this respect when compared with the Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. This condition is a cause of great dissatisfaction, and it is believed will always bias the point of view when the question of organization is brought up. It is an application of the principle which has always caused an almost united opposition to a system of promotion based on selection. In time of war we view with equanimity rapid promotion of selected officers as a reward for demonstrated ability. In time of peace such promotion would be the cause of much bitterness and dissatisfaction because it is felt that the character of peace service is not such as to indicate war efficiency, and the advance would be due to favoritism and pull, no matter with what restrictions the system of selection was surrounded. The question of promotion should be removed from organization so that it would be a matter of little moment to the officers of the Army which arm, corps or department was increased. A remedy is found in the system suggested on page 46 of the Plan for the Reorganization of the Land Forces of the United States, issued by the War Department. This is recommended for the consideration of Congress in any plan of reorganization contemplated as a practical measure for the relief from a condition which it is believed causes more dissatisfaction than any other one thing in the Army."

Arguing that the purely defensive training of the officer of Coast Artillery unfits him to command a mobile Army, the Infantry Journal suggests that there should be generals of Coast Artillery selected from that arm, providing for a major general in command, with three brigadiers to take charge of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast, respectively.

WASTEFUL ECONOMY.

The Navy Department in an effort to effect economy June 27 issued an order which requires the collection and assortment of waste paper so as to keep it free from extraneous matter, such as dirt, bottles, paste jars, tin boxes, paper clips, rubber bands, fruit skins, remains of lunches, expectation, paper towels, floor sweepings, match boxes and stems, or, to be precise, free from everything but waste paper. A correspondent who has a genius for figures sends us his conclusions as to the result of this order, as follows:

This order principally affects officers and employees whose salaries range from \$10,000 to \$1,000 per year. Probably those most affected draw salaries averaging about \$5,000. There are 306 working days in a year. Each officer and civil employee is allowed a yearly leave of absence of thirty days, or twenty-five working days. Barring sickness and other emergencies, there remain, then, to each officer and civil employee 281 working days of seven hours each, allowing one-half hour for luncheon, or 1,967 hours per year. The average salary paid is, then, \$2.54 per hour, or 42 cents a minute, or, to carry it further, seven-tenths of one cent per second.

Obedience to the Department's order will not only make it necessary to exercise care to avoid throwing into waste baskets fruit skins, match boxes, etc., but will also make it necessary for each scrap of paper to be inspected before it is consigned to the waste basket, to make sure that it contains no pins and has no paper clips fastened to it. The time occupied in doing this, and in some offices the time required for removing pins and paper clips is considerable.

It takes an average of two seconds to remove a pin or clip from a piece of paper. The cost to the Government of this operation when performed by a \$5,000 a year man is \$.014 per piece of paper. The value of the average piece of paper thus saved is \$.00012. The loss to the Government on each piece of paper from which a clip or pin is removed is \$.01388. This amount will buy 115 sheets of new paper ready for use.

It would appear to be far better business to employ boys at \$500 a year and work them all day long in sorting paper and in removing pins and clips from papers. The cost per clip removed would then be \$.0014. If it is not profitable to hire boys at \$500 for this work, then it is manifestly not profitable to put men on the job at a cost ten times as great. Assuming that all paper has to be sorted before it is reworked, the best business would appear to be to require those who sort the paper to remove pins and clips, since they have to handle the paper anyway.

The foregoing does not take into account the cost of getting out the Navy Department order referred to, the value of the time required by all concerned to read it and enforce it, or the effect on their disposition, which is well worth considering. It appears entirely reasonable to suppose that the Government would be better off if the order had not been written.

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

Capt. Ira Harris favors us with a copy of the following letter from the president of the "Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company of Los Angeles, Cal.," a graduate of the Naval Academy of 1881, who resigned in 1895 and returned to the Navy for service in the war with Spain, being honorably discharged Nov. 7, 1898:

Dear Sir: I am very much interested in your plans for a naval reserve, having read of your efforts in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This branch I advocated in a report on the Transport Service in 1898, published in the Bureau of Navigation's report of that year. It is certainly up to those interested outside of the Service to agitate this matter in their different localities, and I shall be glad to be of assistance here. Admiral Harrington's letter struck the right keynote, more especially in advocating that the reserves be kept separate from the Regular Service and that their organization be along the line of volunteer organizations in our sister Service, the Army. There are many who are anxious and willing to join the naval reserve, and we could make a great showing in this part of the country.

Our position here is important strategically, being at the southwest corner of the Republic and in an advanced position, so to speak, in regard to attack on the Pacific side. My idea is that the reserve should be organized in districts, each with its own officers. The headquarters should be a reserve ship stationed at the most prominent port in the district. The broader questions of harbor defense and the like I would leave to the future to work out. Let us get to work upon the organization of a reserve for the second and third lines of naval offense and defense.

The Navy forms at present what may be called, considering the territory to be covered, the thin first line

of action. What is necessary is organization for all the attendant auxiliaries which go with the formation of a large fleet, with officers and men to man them. If a war should occur at present the hurly burly of the Spanish War would be repeated. In regard to a large and well drilled reserve organization we are no better off to-day than we were fifteen years ago. And why is this? Simply because no one has had time to push the matter and bring it to the attention of the country. You are certainly performing a patriotic act in doing this. As everything done in this direction is naturally weighed in the scales of expense, it is incomprehensible how the great results to be accomplished compared with the small expense do not challenge instant attention. I have also written a letter to the Navy Department on this subject. Yours respectfully,

RANDOLPH H. MINER, late Lieutenant, U.S.N., late commander, Naval Militia of California, late professor, U.S. Naval Academy.

TAMMANY FAVORS BIGGER NAVY.

The keynote of the celebration of Fourth of July at Tammany Hall, New York city, was the demand of the speakers for a larger United States Navy and a bigger merchant marine. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, introduced this resolution, which was adopted with enthusiastic applause: "Resolved, That the Society of Tammany of Columbian Order, at its Independence Day celebration on July 4, 1913, recommends to the Congress of the United States the needs of the American Navy and the urgent necessity of restoring this arm of our national defense to its proper place among the navies of the world."

Senator O'Gorman wrote favoring a bigger Navy. He said: "A weak nation never inspires respect. If we would maintain our national dignity unassailable we should avoid foreign entanglements and be vigilant in means of national defense. Within a few years the American Navy has dropped from second to third rank among the navies of the world. It is estimated that during the coming year the American Navy will be reduced to the fourth rank. This retrogression must cease. The cause of this national humiliation must be removed. Although anxious to maintain peace with all the world, this Government must be ready at all times to defend our traditional policies, protect our citizens and safeguard the honor and dignity of the nation. It now becomes the duty of the Democratic party to restore our Navy to its former proud position, and I confidently rely upon the encouragement of the citizens of New York in the efforts I shall make to that end."

10TH INFANTRY VS. U.S. MARINES.

An interesting rifle shooting contest between officers of the 10th U.S. Infantry and officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, for teams of six men each, was shot at the new range at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Sunday, May 15, many spectators being present. It was a well fought out contest, the 10th Infantry team finally winning by fourteen points. Its aggregate score was 1,429 points, against 1,415 made by the team from the Marine Corps. At the finish of the first range of the match, 200 yards, slow fire, the marines had a lead of eleven points. At the second range, 300 yards, the 10th Infantry team made six points more than the Marine Corps team, which cut down the latter's lead to five points. In shooting rapid fire at 200 yards the 10th Infantry gained sixteen points over the Marine Corps team, getting a lead of eleven points. At 600 yards the 10th Infantry increased its lead to twenty-seven points. In the skirmish run, however, the Marine Corps team did superior shooting, and cut down the lead of the Army team to fourteen points. The scores in detail follow:

10th Infantry Team.									
	200	300	600	200					
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.R.	Total
Major Upton	42	41	46	42	88	259			
Capt. Whitworth	45	46	43	41	65	240			
Capt. Coleman	43	44	46	46	49	228			
Lieut. Swartz	34	39	40	45	73	231			
Lieut. Delancey	40	42	46	42	71	241			
Lieut. Stutesman	34	43	45	41	67	230			
Total	238	255	266	257	413	1,429			
Marine Corps Team.									
	200	300	600	200					
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.R.	Total
Capt. Beaumont	43	36	34	38	68	221			
Capt. Vulto	39	39	42	36	64	220			
Capt. Fortson	42	44	48	40	73	247			
Lieut. Smith	44	42	44	46	72	248			
Lieut. Crenshaw, U.S.N.	42	45	43	43	73	246			
Lieut. Osterman	39	41	39	38	76	233			
Total	249	249	250	241	426	1,415			

WHY GERMANS INTERFERED AT MANILA.

"The absence of diplomatic experience and training has, says F. Cunliffe Owen, in the New York Sun, "more than once brought this country to the very brink of war. Thus, early in 1898, when the conflict between America and Spain was seen to be inevitable, the coup of Admiral Dewey was determined upon. This became known to the authorities at Berlin, where the then American Ambassador, in discussing the matter at the Foreign Office, is reported to have taken upon himself to declare that since the United States Government had no intention of holding the Philippines—the possession of colonial dependencies being contrary to its policy—it would be well if the German fleet were to be on the scene, so as to prevent the destruction of foreign life and property at the hands of the natives after the overthrow of Spanish domination. The Ambassador probably had in mind the possibility of the United States being held pecuniarily responsible for any damage done to foreign life and property by the native insurgents after Dewey's defeat of the Spaniards."

"It was in response to this incautious suggestion of the American Ambassador, which no envoy possessed of diplomatic training and experience would ever have ventured to make without the most explicit authority of his government, that the German Admiral Dietrich appeared upon the scene with his squadron, to assume charge of Manila and of the Philippines after Dewey's victory; and no one was more surprised than Dietrich himself when he found that his presence, instead of being welcomed, was resented to such an extent that the American squadron actually cleared its decks for action

to prevent what Dewey, his officers at Manila and his countrymen at home regarded as a totally unwarrantable piece of German interference and as an attempt by the Kaiser to rob the United States of the fruits of her victory. It took years to obliterate the unpleasant impression caused by this misunderstanding, due to an ambassadorial faux pas that would have been avoided by experienced and well trained diplomacy."

ARMY'S WORK AT GETTYSBURG CAMP.

(From the New York Sun.)

Gettysburg, Pa., July 5.

James E. Normoyle, a major of the line of the United States Army assigned to service in the Quartermaster Corps, is a hefty, two-handed gentleman with an extraordinary aptitude for doing things well. From Cairo to New Orleans they drink to his health because he fed them and clothed them after the Mississippi went crazy. Out in Ohio and Indiana they remember him as the Army officer who took charge after the floods. But Major Normoyle never did a finer piece of work than he accomplished to-day in entraining and sending on their way home nearly 40,000 old soldiers without accident or confusion.

It was a monumental task to get them here—there were more than 53,000 in the encampment on July 2 and 3—and it was a miracle of efficiency that kept them happy and comfortable and well for a week, but the accomplishment of putting them on trains, safe and sound, with all of their belongings and starting them East, West, North and South crowned the splendid work of the Regular Army.

There were a thousand ways in which accidents might have happened, but Normoyle and his staff of young officers counselled, advised and soothed the old men, persuaded them to be patient, saw to it that company by company, post by post they gained their trains and got seats, saw to it that the trains moved out on perfect schedule, five or six to the hour, and did their work so well that the old soldiers cheered them finally as the long trains crawled out of the encampment grounds.

The entrainment began at four o'clock this morning. Trains of ten to fifteen cars were brought into the encampment. By systematic arrangement the veterans were ready when the trains arrived. There was no delay whatever. Normoyle had enlisted men at every point, so as to help the old men board the trains and to take care of their belongings.

The Boy Scouts, the kid organization that has done here the work of a battalion of Infantry and that has been a wonderful advertisement for the whole Boy Scout movement, assisted the Regulars in caring for the old soldiers. When the scouts left this afternoon General Liggett ordered out the 5th Infantry band in their honor. Governors are lucky to get that attention.

The entrainment was so perfectly planned and executed that a train was sent on its way about every ten minutes. Every train carried about 600. All day long they were leaving Gettysburg. At 5 p.m. not 500 veterans were left in the camp. It was characteristic of the spirit of the management of the semi-centennial reunion that the Army provided food for all soldiers who wanted to take a lunch with them. It was a little thing, no doubt, but it was one of the hundred such attentions, a part of the policy adopted from the start of convincing the veterans that it was their camp, that they were the bosses of the celebration.

It was pleasant to see that the soldiers appreciated the great and small courtesies on the part of the Army. State after state, post after post of the G.A.R. and of the Confederate Veterans either marched to the headquarters of Brigadier General Liggett, commander of the encampment, and told him face to face what they thought about him and the Army, or else they sent committees carrying resolutions. General Liggett will carry away with him a valiseful of resolutions and congratulatory notes. It was impossible to tabulate all of the organizations that took the trouble to tell the General that they had enjoyed themselves and that they held him and the Army responsible.

Early this evening it was hard to realize that the deserted field was the scene only a few hours previously of such a gathering. General Liggett remarked:

"Looks pretty empty. Well, nobody who took part in this encampment will ever forget it. To my mind it was by far the most remarkable celebration the world ever saw. I had no conception of how big the thing was going to be. God was with us, I suppose."

"Think of only nine deaths out of more than 50,000 men whose ages average slightly more than seventy-two years, but thousands of whom were upwards of eighty. Why, that is less than normal mortality!"

"I don't want anybody to think that I had more than one man's part in making the reunion a success. The officers who deserve the credit are Major James E. Normoyle and Major William R. Grove, of the Quartermaster Corps; Majors Paul C. Hutton and Gideon McEl. Van Poole and Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, of the Medical Corps; Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Adolphe H. Huguet, George E. Stewart, Walter B. McCaskey, Woodson Hocker and Lambert W. Jordan, and Lieuts. James G. Taylor and Allen M. Burdett, of the Quartermaster Corps; Lieuts. E. O. Saunders and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of the 29th and 9th Infantry, respectively; Lieuts. Philip H. Bagby and William S. Neely, Major Robert U. Patterson, of the Medical Corps; T. H. Humphreys, of the Quartermaster Corps, and Major Charles Lynch, of the Medical Corps."

"That's the list. They are all young men, but they have done magnificent work. I have reason to know that the War Department is pleased. I'm happy. It just shows once more that our Army can tackle most any task it is put to and do the job right up to the handle."

VIRGINIANS' TRIBUTE TO MAJOR NORMOYLE.

From the Washington Post.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.

Virginia's sons who fought for the Confederacy, 3,000 of whom are encamped here on the old battlefield, gave a demonstration of their chivalry to-night when the entire delegation, headed by their band, marched to headquarters tent and paid their compliment to Major J. E. Normoyle, quartermaster in charge. Some 25,000 veterans in blue followed the gray-clad soldiers of the Old Dominion.

The Virginians were led by Gen. J. Thompson Brown, who made one of the greatest speeches heard here. Tears were in the eyes of Major Normoyle as he stood at

attention, surrounded by Army officers, and listened to the heartfelt thanks of the Southerner.

"Major Normoyle, the soldiers from Virginia come here to-night to present their thanks to you for the great way in which you have treated the Confederates, and from the bottom of their hearts they extend their utmost compliments and good wishes. Only a man of your type could have done what you have accomplished. When the Government selected you to take charge of the arrangements of this camp, the greatest of its kind the world has ever known, it selected a man whose equal is not to be found every day. I feel safe in saying that your work here will be an inspiration to the younger generations, who will owe a debt of gratitude to you for your great help in welding the North and South together by clamping the affections of their soldiers, the blue and the gray. Virginia not only takes pleasure in honoring you, but there is not a breast here whose heart within does not beat love and affection for Major Normoyle."

When the General had finished speaking the Confederates gave a rousing rebel yell that echoed over the mountain tops.

Major Normoyle was overcome. Tears filled his eyes as he thanked the Virginians for their courtesy. He refused to take all the credit, but recommended that his assistants be thanked. General Brown offered an apology to Gen. Hunter Liggett, the commanding officer of the camp, for paying honor to Major Normoyle in the presence of a superior officer. General Liggett smilingly assured the Southerner that he was glad the Confederates had come over and displayed their loyalty.

Referring to the detachment of the Regular Army at Gettysburg, Public Opinion, of Chambersburg, Pa., says: "We are very glad that these young men in khaki have been sent into our neighborhood, giving us an opportunity to see with our own eyes what admirable specimens they are; to watch them patiently and easily discharging their gigantic task as caretakers to the grandfather soldiers, and to observe again at close range the marvelous efficiency in discipline. The training camp for college men, which is to take the place of the veterans' camp at Gettysburg, is an idea that cannot be too strongly commended, and we shall be grievously disappointed in the timber of our college youths if they do not go back to their homes feeling that they have learned something from the Regular Army men quite as valuable as any knowledge they have acquired in the universities."

In the same line the Harrisburg Telegraph tells us that "the enlisted men at Gettysburg have been a magnificent answer to the old calumnies. A finer-looking body of men than the Regular soldiers who were in charge of the veterans' camp there could not be found in a day's journey. On duty or off, they were courteous and gentlemanly at all times. Of the hundreds of thousands of visitors at Gettysburg, we doubt if one can truthfully say that he saw a drunken soldier, or an insolent soldier, or a soldier who failed in any degree to do his full duty, or a soldier who, so far as appearances go at least, would not have graced any walk in life."

POLO AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The 3d Cavalry polo team in a brilliant play during the last period against a team from the 3d U.S. Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 4, won the game by a score of 12 to 9. "From the tap of the first bell until Referee Bristol called the teams out for the last chukker," says the San Antonio Express, "the result of the game was in doubt. The Artillery opened with a rush that apparently carried the opposition off its feet, and at the end of the second chukker the score stood 4 to 1 in favor of the Artillery. Lieutenant Hammond was getting in some well directed strokes, and Lieutenant Boyd, playing No. 3 for the Cavalry, set out to ride him off. Thereafter the scoring by the Artillery ceased for a time. The work of Lieutenant Smith for the Cavalry and Colonel Treat for the Artillery was in itself a big feature of the match. The former started the rally in the third chukker that later tied the score, and Colonel Treat was a tower of strength in defense at all times during the contest. Time after time he blocked strokes by good hitting from different angles and prevented scores by clever covering, while No. 4 was in the scrimmage. His work was spirited and consistent throughout.

"If there was a shade of superiority in the matter of ponies the advantage must be given to the Cavalry. Several times the Artillery was handicapped by a pony becoming excited when there was a chance for a good shot. Lieutenant Smith was especially well mounted, and to this may be attributed his consistent scoring. There was a dash about his play, and his brilliant rushes down the field from the initial scrimmage repeatedly drew applause from the supporters of both teams. His flying shots—some of them half the distance of the field—did much to keep the score evenly balanced.

"In defense the teams were about equally effective, with neither showing any marked advantage. Only once was there anything like a mishap, and that was in the eighth chukker, when Lieutenant Brown, of the Artillery, was run down at right angles by No. 3 of the opposition. Both ponies went to their haunches, but recovered their feet in time to save their riders from a dusty fall.

"The Artillery led nearly all the way, but always by only a narrow margin. As fast as they scored one of the yellow-coated cavalrymen would dash out and carry the ball down the field to score the goal that would tie the count. The eighth chukker opened with the score tied, 9 to 9. Lieutenant Smith having scored a moment before the bell tapped at the close of the seventh from an easy position close to the line. It was in this period that the Cavalry showed up best and played in its true form. The Artillery was thrown on the defensive practically the entire time, but was unable to stem the series of good hitting that always threatened its goal. When the bell sounded the Cavalry had scored three points, winning the game by a score of 12 to 9."

Following was the line-up:

3d Cavalry.	3d Artillery.
Lieutenant Johnson.....No. 1.....	Lieutenant Brown
Lieutenant Smith.....No. 2.....	Lieutenant Hammond
Lieutenant Boyd.....No. 3.....	Colonel Treat
Lieutenant Warden.....No. 4.....	Lieutenant Waring

Referee—Lieut. Matt C. Bristol. Chukkers—Six minutes each.

It was announced after the match that another tournament will be played within a short time for the post cup, awarded by Oldstead and Cady, of Kansas City. While no definite arrangements have been made as to the number of teams that will compete for the prize, it

is expected that at least four will try for the honors, one from the 3d Field Artillery, a civilian team and probably two from the 3d U.S. Cavalry.

THE DEATH OF ENSIGN BILLINGSLEY.

The board of investigation appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Ensign William D. Billingsley, U.S.N., found that the Navy Wright hydro-aeroplane B-2 left the hangars at the Navy Aviation Camp, Annapolis, Md., at about 9:23 a.m., June 20, 1913, for the regular cross-water and cross-country flight, the route being to St. Michael's, Md., and return; that Ensign Billingsley was in the machine as pilot and operator and Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., as passenger; that the machine reached St. Michael's, turned, and was heading towards Annapolis, and had reached a point about four miles S.S.E. of Greenbury Point Light at about 10 a.m., after having been operated successfully for a distance of about thirty miles, when at an altitude of about 1,600 feet it encountered some air disturbances which caused it to dive and throw Ensign Billingsley forward out of his seat and into the controls on the foot rest and in so doing he probably carried the elevator lever with him, giving the machine full down rudder, thus causing the machine to head downward at a very steep angle; that when the machine had fallen about 400 feet Ensign Billingsley went clear of the machine; that from an examination of the wreck of the machine, its performance prior to the accident, and the statement of Lieutenant Towers, there is nothing to indicate that the accident was due to any fault in the construction, installation or condition of the machine; that Ensign Billingsley was killed by the fall from the machine at an altitude of about 1,200 feet, striking the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and his death was not due to the fault or negligence of any person in the naval service.

The wind at the time was very puffy. Observers in the boat used at the aviation camp thought the machine had passed around one edge of a rain squall before the accident. The machine was probably headed down slightly, seeking a lower altitude, when the squall struck it in rear, throwing the tail up suddenly. It is probable that in descending thus the engine was throttled and it is certain that when Ensign Billingsley was thrown clear, the engine was fully throttled, which is always the case when the foot pressure is removed. Lieutenant Towers took no part in the management of the machine and was looking about for the Navy machine C-1, which was in the vicinity. He clung to the stanchion with difficulty, the vibration at times nearly loosening his grip. After striking the water the machine floated, pontoons up, and Towers clambered on to the main pontoon. The boat took him off the wreck of the machine as he maneuvered for about fifteen minutes about the locality.

The machine was carefully inspected by Billingsley and his chief mechanic before the flight. Billingsley had qualified for the Aero Club license prior to this flight.

Flying at Navy Aviation Camp, Annapolis, was suspended pending the search for the body of Ensign Billingsley and the ceremonies connected with his funeral. On July 2 the customary cross-water and cross-country flight was made by Ensign G. De C. Chevalier, U.S.N., and his mechanic in the Flying Boat C-1, and by Lieutenant Smith with his mechanic in hydro-aeroplane A-3. The flight was made to and from Chesapeake Beach, where a landing was made before the return.

ADMISSION TO THE SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Arthur W. Copp, a graduate of the Military Academy of 1904, who in 1908 resigned as second lieutenant, 23d Infantry, in a letter to the New York Sun replies most effectively to the statement of Representative James R. Mann, quoted last week, to the effect that young men poor in this world's goods are discriminated against in the examinations for admission to the National Academies. Mr. Copp gives an account of his experience with one of Mr. Mann's appointees whom it was his fortune to tutor, without solicitation on the part of Mr. Copp, who says of him: "The young appointee referred to above was unfortunate in not having had even a grammar school education, which made it rather difficult for him to undertake algebra and geometry while ignorant of even the principles of common fractions. This he insisted on doing, however, together with the other courses required for admission, in the short space of six months. Lack of preparation, together with other misfortunes which interrupted his course of study, resulted in his failure in all subjects. I wish to state, however, that in a letter received from the candidate since the examination he is man enough to state that his failure was due to his neglecting the opportunity that was once his to obtain a public school education, and not due to any discrimination against him because he was a 'poor young man.' There is a question in my mind as to whether, as you state, Congressman Mann's complaint 'seems to have no other foundation than an unfortunate exercise of the principle of selection.' Be it sufficient to state that any young man, be he poor or otherwise, who possesses average intelligence and a high school education, can gain admission to either Academy if he can succeed in obtaining an appointment from the political representative of his district in Congress, one of the Senators at Washington or the President. The obtaining of the appointment from the above named gentlemen is, I might add, the difficult part of the process, and the one which tends more than any other to disbar the poor young man as well as many others that are well qualified to take the examinations."

The Sun calls attention to the fact that candidates and their papers are known to the examiners only by numbers, and it is not until all the marks are made up that the sealed envelopes containing the names corresponding to the numbers are opened. Each paper is read by three different men. If the marks allotted by these three do not agree within a very narrow margin in a given case that paper is read by a fourth man, and if necessary carried to the academic boards.

Both Academies are opposed to the cramming schools. Rear Admiral Victor Blue says: "We inform the boys just exactly what they may expect in the examinations, telling them the ground covered and then sending them copies of the examination papers of a number of years back. Yet the majority do not seem to be able, with

the old examinations as a guide, to prepare themselves sufficiently to pass the requirements. The secret lies not in learning anything not covered by the public schools, but in getting a better grip on what has been studied before and thoroughly mastering the subject, in other words in careful review."

And that is exactly where the special preparatory schools come in. Most of the failures come in the three subjects in mathematics, arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The following compilation of the results of the years 1908-1912 show what happens: Number examined, 3,054; number passed, 1,247; number failed, 1,807. Subjects failed in: English, 938; geography, 870; history, 945; arithmetic, 1,289; algebra, 1,665, and geometry, 1,529.

It is the physical examination which really makes most trouble. "We are looking forty years ahead," said Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, "when we examine candidates for admission to the Academy. The home physicians pass boys whom they know to have slight defects of hearing or vision. But we cannot accept such boys. We must have boys absolutely sound in every detail, for if there is a defect to start with the probabilities are that the arduous duties to which a naval officer is subjected will heighten that defect."

"Members of Congress have often complained to us because we have rejected boys on account of color blindness. Yet how can we start a man on the road to a responsible position on the bridge of a battleship if we find he is unable to tell a yellow light from a green one? Or how can we accept a boy who makes only half standard on the hearing examination, knowing that if his ears are defective the first time he is under gun fire the damage will be greatly increased and the man's usefulness as a Navy officer destroyed?"

"Rejections for flat feet are often complained of. If this defect exists at the outset years of standing watch on deck will so advance it that in time the young man would be incapable of standing watch at all, and thus unable to perform one of the prime duties of a naval officer."

"The same is true in regard to weak hearts. It would not only be wrong to a boy with weak heart to admit him and then some day send him into the engine room where there is a temperature of 150 degrees, but wrong to the naval service."

"Our records show a great many instances of boys who were admitted because through pressure of some Senator or Congressman where a minor defect was waived and who have ended up on the retired list, an encumbrance to the Navy, before they had served a quarter of their normal time on active duty. Nowadays it is very rare that we consent to waive a physical defect, and then it is only the Secretary of the Navy who can do so."

PRaise FOR 11TH U.S. CAVALRY.

The Charleston (W.Va.) Mail in its issue of July 5 gives high praise to the officers and men of Troops E, F and H, 11th U.S. Cavalry, under Major Robert L. Howze, who were present in Charleston to take part in a celebration. The Mail says:

"Charleston has certainly appreciated the presence here all this week of the three companies of United States Cavalry. The participation of the boys in khaki has been a great feature of the entire week's celebration, and the Mail is inclined to believe that this visitation will do the Regular Army good also. The manner in which the nearly three hundred privates and officers have conducted themselves while in Charleston has spoken volumes for the excellence of the Service. There hasn't been an unwholesome action from a single one of the men during the whole week. They have mingled very freely with the people of the city and with the strangers coming to the Exposition, and they have proved themselves gentlemen in every respect."

"Their camping ground in Exposition Park has been largely visited and greatly complimented for its cleanliness and simplicity. Officers and men are for the greater part, in fact almost to a man, splendid specimens of manhood. Notwithstanding the heat of the noon day parade hours, they have all very gallantly responded to the demands made upon them for appearance on the principal streets of the city, and without them the parades would have been indeed slim."

"In the afternoon and evening maneuvers on the field they have interested thousands of people, many of whom never before enjoyed the privilege of seeing so large a body of men and horses in line. The officers of the three companies especially have made many warm friends among the people of the city, and there will be much regret expressed when they take their departure from here July 6. Charlestonians will remember and appreciate them for a long time to come, and all will join the Mail in wishing for men and live stock a safe and pleasant journey homeward, and in thanking the War Department for the loan of this splendid attraction for the Prosperity Celebration."

Major Robert L. Howze was in command of the battalion, with Lieut. A. M. Pope as adjutant and Q.M. Troop E was under Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, assisted by Lieut. C. P. Chandler. Troop F was in command of Capt. Frank Parker, and Troop H was under Capt. A. C. Gillem, assisted by Lieut. G. H. Timmins. Capt. D. H. Harmon, M.C., was medical officer, and Vetn. A. MacDonald looked after the animals.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATORS IN PHILIPPINES.

Speaking from personal experience Major David J. Baker, A.G., U.S.A., with the Texas Division, who went to the Philippines as company commander early in 1899 and served there in various capacities and with an interval until last year, says in a letter to the New York Sun: "The most unselfish and charitable work that has been done by our careless, self-absorbed but really sound people since the Civil War is now going on encouragingly in the Philippines. Ex-President Taft has a broader and truer appreciation of what has been and what remains to be done than anyone else. All that he has said about the Philippines within the last year merits trustful and thoughtful consideration." In this letter Major Baker thus describes some of the principal civilian administrators in the Philippines:

Mr. Blount was at the close of the Philippine insurrection transferred from a captaincy of Volunteers to a judgeship of first instance. He faced some trying work on lonesome circuits. Not being robust, he broke down under the strain and was finally invalided home. Like most of us he is doubtless also somewhat influenced by heredity. It will be remembered that his father, "Paramount" Blount, pulled down our flag at Honolulu and

left the Hawaiian missionaries and their lands a tempting bait for Japanese or possibly Germans. Further, he has been away from the Philippines for a long time. His book is a special pleading to turn the islands over not to the Filipino people, but to a small and dwindling coterie of mestizos.

Governor Taft, an ex-judge, was a colonial creator and administrator who at starting could have known little of the experiences of the British and Dutch and of the mistakes of Germans, and sometimes Frenchmen, who had confronted similar conditions and problems. Governor Wright was a strong, well informed man who started life as an artilleryman; was tempered during Reconstruction days in Tennessee, and became a skillful lawyer. Albeit of much humor, he had lots of backbone. He saw the big things that had to be done: the exterminating of ladronism, armed gangs, rapine, rape, murder and mayhem, which were in spots endemic all through the long and otherwise wonderfully civilizing Spanish régime, and encouraging, nay, forcing, the building of railways.

Governor Ide was a shrewd lawyer and man of the world who had previously served in Samoa. He had been the watchdog of the Philippine treasury, but as Governor he loosened up for fruitful expenditures, and when he departed was regretted by almost everybody. Governor Smith was a remarkably humane and intelligent ex-Volunteer soldier, who may have been too amiable.

Governor Forbes has the business sense of his fathers and the idealism of the Emersons. He has done several wonderful things in the Philippine service. He has taught the Filipinos that agriculture, carpentry, basketry and other such works are for most of us more profitable than mental philosophy and rhetoric, and has transformed a considerable and growing portion of them into athletic, hard working and earnest men. He thought he could work on indefinitely and that there was no difference between the climate of Manila and that of Boston. Consequently he was invalidated home about a year ago, but is now back on his job. It is a pity that party government will not allow him to stay there.

THE TREATMENT OF DESERTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The suggestion that deserters should be treated with more leniency will not tend to improve the morale or efficiency of the enlisted force. To treat desertion in peace merely as the breach of a contractual obligation will demoralize the Army in war, as the nation as a whole will not then realize the gravity of the offense when perhaps we may be struggling to maintain the existence of the republic. The history of the Civil War shows the enormous number of desertions, which occurred frequently, taken in conjunction with "absences without leave," crippling the efficiency of organizations. Few of these deserters ever paid the penalty of the law—death. The sentences of most of them were commuted to imprisonment, and the prisoners were released at the termination of the war.

Desertion is the one purely military offense for which, in time of peace, the soldier should forfeit the right of citizenship through the medium of dishonorable discharge. Clemency is wasted on the deserter. An appreciable number of those restored to duty subsequently desert, or otherwise so conduct themselves as to necessitate their dishonorable discharge from the Service. The retention in the ranks of the Army of men who have actually deserted their colors, proven false to their oaths of enlistment, is an insult to every self-respecting and honorable soldier. If the War Department is so put to it to obtain men to fill the organizations that it is compelled to devise methods to restore deserters to duty, it is time that there was a radical change in our military system. There are men, and to spare, obtainable as recruits without resorting to the services of deserters.

The causes of desertion are as numerous as the methods which have been devised from time to time to prevent it. One of the most common causes is the claim on the part of the recruit that he has been deliberately deceived by the recruiting officers and members of the recruiting party. For this belief there is frequently good excuse. Recruiting officers are judged by the number of recruits they secure, and in the very laudable desire to do the best in that direction they often fail to explain as fully as might be done just what military service really means. The prospective recruit usually lacks enough imagination to realize the existence and use of the broom, mop and shovel; that there are fatigue clothes as well as the dress uniforms shown so attractively on the recruiting posters; that many duties, always necessary, but to the recruit apparently menial and disagreeable, have to be done and that every soldier must take his turn at them.

Every applicant for enlistment should be shown "the other side of the picture"; he should be kept on probation for at least ten days at the post or depot before being sworn in. During this time he should be given the privilege, free from any coercion or even moral suasion, to leave at any time before he was actually enlisted. The older soldiers, especially non-commissioned officers, should try him out in every conceivable way; in fact, he should be deterred from enlisting, rather than encouraged by even the least misrepresentation or concealment of any fact, however apparently immaterial. Nor should the recruit at the outset of his military career be treated like an already convicted criminal by having his photograph and finger prints taken and filed with the view to his apprehension and identification in event of his desertion. The "mugging process" virtually tells the recruit he is expected to desert and that measures have been taken to expedite his apprehension when he does.

Recruiting in time of peace should be confined as much as possible to the country districts; canvassing the cities only in emergency. Recruiting offices in the cities should be removed from the locations which too many of them occupy in the "slum districts" of the big towns, usually in the neighborhood of cheap lodging houses for the "down and outs." Country bred boys make better recruits when there is time to train them.

The enforcement of military discipline should be along lines more consistent with progressive ideas than at present prevail in some commands. Petty, irksome and unnecessary restrictions, which appear to the recruit to be enforced merely for the gratification afforded by being able to issue and enforce an order, account for much desertion and dissatisfaction. The War Department has a very good idea of just what commanders maintain an efficient, well disciplined, yet contented command and of those who do not, either because they are temperamentally unfit to command troops or have been unable

to acquire the very valuable art. Of all things preserve us from any more clemency to deserters; they receive all and more than enough clemency already; any more of it and the non-deserters may find themselves in a humble and degraded minority controlled by men too contemptible even to regard the force of an oath-bound obligation.

DISCIPLINE.

MILITARY RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We have been interested in your editorial on military racing (June 28) and the remarks of a "prominent Cavalry officer" appearing in your number of July 5.

As you have just remarked, the evils attendant upon military racing should be regulated only. Far from prohibiting military racing, it should be encouraged by every legitimate means. But if "prominent Cavalry officer" does not take care he will "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Congress will never approve of the use of appropriations for the direct support of military racing, unless, as is now the case with the competition of rifle teams, it be stripped of all semblance of professionalism, and remain a purely military sport. "Prominent" is entirely mistaken when he says that no one is making money out of military racing. To be sure, most officers are either out of pocket or merely even with the game; but several could be named who have been very fortunate in their winnings, and one at least who is several thousand dollars ahead of the game on the present racing season alone.

We think that we voice the honest opinion of a great many Army racing men when we say that they would welcome War Department regulations requiring officers to personally train their own mounts at Army posts without recourse to professional trainers; which would prohibit competition for money prizes, and which would be government aided in the transportation of mounts to and from race meets, at such times as would not seriously break in upon tactical instruction. Certainly the mounted services as a whole approve strongly of such regulation.

As a matter of fact, too many horses of very mediocre quality are now sent to professional race meets at government expense. What is needed is preliminary race meets at posts, where there may be try-outs for the greater racing events, the department or brigade commanders regulating the selection of officers and mounts for the finals.

Every proper encouragement should be given to military racing, although as a matter of fact its effect upon improved horsemanship is negligible as compared with the splendid and lasting influence of the Mounted Service School. It will necessarily be participated in by a favored few, and the greater race meets are at such distances from military posts of the mounted services that comparatively few officers can personally be present. It is not near as beneficial to horsemanship as polo. Still, it is a factor for improved horsemanship, and if made a more intimate part of military (not professional) sport would contribute its quota toward the desired result.

Without characterizing military racing as a fad (which it is not), its extreme advocates (of which "prominent Cavalry officer" is probably a type) are apt to forget that the ultimate and primary end of all military instruction is preparation for war. Neither mere horsemanship nor mere target practice can alone accomplish this. We wonder if "prominent Cavalry officer," even though eminently qualified to judge horse shows, run steeplechases, or captain a polo team, could demonstrate equal skill and efficiency in the tactical maneuvering of his regiment, say, as advance guard for a reinforced brigade in an enemy's country!

We have taken genuine pleasure and comfort in the improved Army horsemanship apparent during the past six years; but we deprecate running to extremes in any part of our military curriculum. A chief of the mounted arms who, while stimulating enthusiasm in each branch of instruction, can maintain a nicely balanced equilibrium which makes for war efficiency, will receive the united and loyal support of all officers, and will raise the esprit of the mounted service in a very marked degree.

LOYAL.

AVIATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Signal Corps Aviation School,
Fort William McKinley, P.I., June 5, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have just seen a reference in the JOURNAL to aviation work in the Philippines. As apparently little is known of the work that has been accomplished along this line in the last two years, the following information may be of interest.

A Wright type B aeroplane was received in February, 1912. A site was selected at Fort William McKinley adjoining the polo field, with bat and level ground around it. Over two thousand days' labor have since been put on this ground, clearing, grading, filling, leveling and rolling, and work is still being put on it from time to time. With a polo field 300 yards by 150 yards to start and land on, and with the adjacent clear and level ground, we now have a very good flying field. A substantial hangar was built in February, with iron roof, concrete floor, and sufficiently large to hold two completely assembled machines, besides an ample supply of spare parts and a workshop.

In March, 1912, Lieut. F. P. Lahm, 7th Cav., was directed to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Philippine Division, and was assigned, together with six enlisted men, to aviation duty at Fort William McKinley. Between March 21 and July 9 216 flights were made, aggregating 35 hours 47 minutes. Lieut. Moss Love, Signal Corps, and Sergt. Vernon L. Burge, Signal Corps, were instructed in flying. Both passed the required test and were granted aviator's pilot licenses by the Aero Club of America. Flying was stopped in July on account of the rains.

This year work was resumed at Fort William McKinley in March. Lieutenant Lahm was assigned to duty as instructor, and the following officers detailed as students: Lieut. C. G. Chapman, 7th Cav., Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C., Lieut. C. Perry Rich, P.S. Between March 24 and May 31 426 flights were made, aggregating over forty-five hours. All three of the student officers have passed the tests for an aviator's license;

application has been made to the Aero Club of America for their licenses. They have partially completed the tests for a "military aviator."

A new military type "C" Wright 60 h.p. aeroplane was received in May, and is now in use. This will be used in completing the military aviator's tests. A temporary shed is nearing completion on the shore of Manila Bay at Pasay, and the school will begin hydro-aeroplane work in the near future. A permanent hydro-aeroplane station is nearing completion on Corregidor Island, and will be ready for occupancy as soon as the student officers have completed their training.

In addition to the training in flying, weather conditions are studied at the school, practical reconnaissance work has been carried on, and the usual practical work in overhauling, repairing and testing aeroplanes and gasoline engines.

AVIATOR.

A PROBLEM FOR CHAPLAINS.

"Then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?"

Mine is not a parable to be heeded or not, but a problem to be solved; and to be settled not by my conscience alone, but to the satisfaction of the consciences of others.

Does the property such as hymn books, organs, lantern slides, moving picture outfit and other such things belong to the chaplain personally, to the post where collected, to the regiment, or to the chaplain as long as he is with an organization, or in the Service? I must solve the problem in the midst of views from most friendly and kindly sources, but which extend from those who believe that everything a chaplain accumulates with a regiment belongs to the regiment as much as that which a company commander earns belongs to the company fund after he leaves the company, to those who believe that each chaplain should take with him his chaplain's paraphernalia as freely as his household goods.

One problem suggests many. I was once brought to task for removing my regimental library on the ground that having been collected at the post it was the property of the post. My lantern slide outfit was earned partly by the lecture of another chaplain, partly by my own lectures and partly by money from my salary. An organ was given me for my work by the Woman's Army and Navy League with the understanding that I was to take it with me wherever I go in the Service. Much of my outfit came as gifts from friends with no stipulation as to where I was to part company with them. My expensive moving picture machine was bought by a freak notion to take pictures of Chinese things of interest and sell them to the soldiers and others. Part of the money for these was paid by the request of the soldiers through their orderly rooms. I had tried to make it plain that the proceeds of gain was to buy a moving picture machine for my work among the soldiers. I had in mind, of course, that it would be part of my chaplain outfit to take with me wherever I go; but a few persons who did not ask definite questions supposed it was for the regiment, and their consciences must be satisfied as well as mine, for they are evidently sincere. None of the outfit has cost the regiment anything, and has cost the Government only the expense of shipping to the places to be used.

Again, can David fight in Saul's armor? How much of another chaplain's outfit can I use if he leaves it? I am a Methodist, he is a Catholic; or he may believe his mission to be to make fun for the bunch, while I may have deep convictions to the effect that a chaplain is the spiritual leader of his people and not particularly responsible for their pastimes.

Of course Congress may some time take it into its head to provide its chaplains with weapons for their warfare, just as it does the other soldiers in Service, and through the Quartermaster Corps grant him an allowance for the purchase of hymn books, etc., and provide him with a moving picture machine, organ and other such things.

But "there's the rub" again, for one man thinks the soldier is enlisted to train him into a fighting man; and well do I remember my first commanding officer trying to get up an argument with me on the assertion that a chaplain's work and what he stands for is not calculated to make fighting men.

But let me get back to my text. It would be little short of a crime for me to remove the greater part of my outfit from the soldiers in this lonely and desolate land, where soldiers have so little to interest them. Now, if I go to another home regiment empty handed, will I find the sentiment of the Service so improved that the said regiment will buy me or help me buy another outfit? Does the outfit or any part of it belong to me if I wish to take it, and what part, if any? Help!

Perhaps before the time of my departure comes Congress will have solved my problem, and all my worry is merely crossing the ugly foot log before I come to it. But who will bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and is this small problem worthy of any consideration when compared to chapels and other so momentous parts of the chaplain's fighting equipment?

Once when a circuit rider my head steward (when much of the year had passed without the preacher having received any salary and this circumstance led him to write a note on the delicate subject) wrote me a very strong letter hinting that I lacked in faith, and that I ought to trust God for my food supply as Elijah did when fed by the ravens. But I am not Elijah and I haven't his ravens.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 15th Inf.
Tientsin, China.

During the past two years the British Admiralty has made fairly extensive provision for the storage of oil fuel. At Portsmouth there are nearly a score of tanks either constructed or under construction, while at Invergordon ten tanks have been laid down. Similar tanks—each capable of holding 6,000 tons—have been erected at other points convenient for oiling war vessels. The Admiralty, it is reported, is accumulating substantial reserves in the storage tanks of the Scottish mineral oil companies. These tanks are convenient to Rosyth naval base. The oil is of the variety known in the trade as "Lighthouse" oil, being a grade of gas oil. It has been used extensively by the British Admiralty with excellent results. In addition, the Admiralty is a ready buyer of heavier residual oils for use in adapted furnaces.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided upon the appointment of Mr. T. W. Johnson and Mr. C. V. Cusachs to fill the two vacancies existing in the Corps of Professors of Mathematics in the Navy. Both of these officers have long been on duty at the Naval Academy performing the duties which will be required of them under their new appointments, and their long and efficient service there as civilian professors actuated the Secretary in his decision to appoint them to fill the two vacancies in the commissioned corps of professors. Moreover, a law enacted in 1864 directed that three professors of mathematics should be assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, one to be professor of ethics and English, one to be professor of drawing, and one to be professor of Spanish. The two latter offices, respectively, have not been filled since the death of Professor Oliver in 1900 and the retirement of Professor Prudhomme in 1896, and as Professors Johnson and Cusachs have for a number of years been actually performing the duties of professors of drawing and of Spanish, respectively, the Secretary considered it just and proper to commission them in the Corps of Professors of Mathematics, thus not only reviving and complying with the statute above referred to, but giving these two men the benefit of it on account of the nature of the work they have so long been doing. Their fitness, both professional and physical, must be established by boards of examiners, before which the two gentlemen will appear at Annapolis on July 14. If they successfully pass the required examinations both will be commissioned as professors of mathematics, U.S. Navy, with the rank, pay and allowances of a lieutenant. Of the last ten appointments to the Corps of Professors of Mathematics about half have been by competitive examination and about half by direct appointment, as in the present instance. Subject, of course, to such examination as thoroughly to establish their mental, moral and physical fitness. The corps is the smallest in number of any commissioned corps in the Navy, and when filled consists of but twelve officers, though at present there are three additional in the corps. It consists of officers who have been transferred to it from the line of the Navy, and of astronomers and mathematicians who have been appointed to it from civil life.

So far as the Navy Department is concerned it is declared that the case of Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., recently retired by the "Plucking Board," is a closed incident. Captain Potts's name, it is stated, went on the retired list on July 1, and it cannot be restored to the active list except by an act of Congress. Even then Congress could only direct the President to appoint Captain Potts as an extra number in the grade of rear admiral, and under the decision of the Attorney General it is a question whether the President would be required to follow the directions of Congress. It is stated that the board selected Captain Potts for retirement on the same ground that the Secretary of the Navy held up his promotion to the rank of rear admiral. In effect it is claimed that the Plucking Board endorsed the action of Secretary Daniels in suspending the promotion of Captain Potts on account of lack of sea service. It is understood that the President had given Secretary of the Navy Daniels assurances that he will support him in his position on the case. However, Captain Potts's friends in Congress will be heard from before the case is closed on Capitol Hill. The report is current that an effort will be made to prevent the confirmation of Capt. C. J. Boush to the vacancy to which Captain Potts might have been entitled had he remained on the active list. This will be done with a view to forcing the Secretary to reconsider his action in retiring Captain Potts, in the hope that he may be finally promoted to the grade to which he was eligible before retirement. In due time it is stated a bill will be introduced providing for restoring Captain Potts to the active list. This will doubtless bring about a very bitter fight both in the House Committee on Naval Affairs and on the floor of the House. Captain Potts has some very powerful friends in Congress, who do not propose to submit to what they think is unfair treatment of the officer without a fight.

"An event which has naturally attracted wide interest was the decision of the Grand Army of the Republic to come South again—fifty years after!" writes a correspondent at Chattanooga, Tenn. "This year's encampment is made to coincide with the semi-centennial of that deadliest of American battles, 'Bloody Chickamauga.' There is no escape from the thought that for thousands this must be the last pilgrimage to the ground they made sacred by their heroic deeds of half a century ago. With this realization the citizens of Chattanooga have taken hold of the problems involved with a degree of enthusiasm and solemn obligation that have quite possibly never existed before in a city preparing itself for this gathering." The Chattanooga Tradesman says: "Two great events of the year 1913 will achieve more to reunite the great divided American family than all the efforts of the past fifty years have accomplished. We refer to the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans which has just been held in Chattanooga, and the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in the same city next September. The city has something under one hundred thousand population, yet with charming grace which would honor any city considerably more than one hundred thousand visitors were entertained during Confederate reunion week. The great significance of these two notable meetings is that the active working committees are composed largely of veterans of the blue and of the gray, and the interchanges of courtesies between them ought to convince the most sceptical that the war is over."

One of the principal interests at the Gettysburg reunion of the veterans of the Civil War was the soldiers of the Regular Army, who were there to police the camp, according to an account in the New York Evening Post. "Besides Hospital and Signal Corps detachments, there were two battalions of the 5th Infantry, a squadron of the 15th Cavalry and Battery D of the 3d Artillery. And everything the Regulars do is a source of comment for the veterans, who like to compare the Army of today with the Army they served in fifty years ago. As a rule, the old fellows were ready to admit that time has brought increased efficiency. 'We never had a camp

like this,' they said over and over again. 'Why, mister, when we were soldiers, not even the generals could keep clean.' As the Artillery was whirling into position for inspection by the camp commander, horses spinning the heavy pieces along over the rough ground as if they dragged no weight at all, an old Maine Artilleryman exclaimed: 'Gee, I wished we had some of them guns on the Taneytown Pike. They would have helped some.' And when three splendid troops of the 15th Cavalry formed up before the camp commander's tent prior to acting as escort to the Secretary of War on his way to deliver an address at the big tent, there was the same intense interest among the oldsters. Even the ancient fire-eating dragons of Buford's hard-riding squadrons looked their admiration and voiced their comments in favor of modern cavalry equipment. 'Looks a good bit lighter than the gear we used to have to tote around,' remarked a Pennsylvanian."

It is announced that the Secretary of War, in fixing the limitation of service at Washington, including Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, Soldiers' Home, Walter Reed Hospital, College Park and any place in the suburbs of Washington, at four years, will apply it to all officers with exceptions of bureau chiefs and the Chief of Coast Artillery. In determining an officer's availability for detail, or length of his detail, duty with a tactical organization of the arm in which he is commissioned will not be considered, even though such organization be stationed in Washington or vicinity. The period of service in Washington of the librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, Colonel McCaw, is extended to Jan. 1, 1914, when he will be relieved and assigned to foreign service. Upon recommendation of the Surgeon General the relief of Majors F. F. Russell and C. R. Darnall will be deferred, to take effect not later than Jan. 1, 1914. Officers serving on boards will be permitted to conclude their work provided the detail does not extend beyond Jan. 1. It is estimated that about twenty officers will be relieved immediately from duty at Washington.

Troops at the various fortifications in the neighborhood of San Francisco, Cal., responded to the appeal of the state officials for help in suppressing the forest fires which for three days had been raging the slopes of Mount Tamalpais, overlooking the Bay of San Francisco, and threatening the destruction of Muir Woods and many of the smaller settlements and pleasure resorts in that locality. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, U.S.A., adjutant general of the Department of California, telegraphed to the War Department July 10 to this effect, and added that the situation was under control. No lives were lost, as at first reported, and the property loss was light, aside from the timber. The cruiser Buffalo and other naval vessels in the vicinity of San Francisco rendered material assistance in suppressing the forest fires. Captain Plunkett, of the South Dakota, according to press despatches withdrew his 700 blue-jackets early July 10, saying he did not wish to run the risk of losing any of his men, and that it was the duty of the Governor to protect Mill Valley from fire. Later he took his men back to the fire line, it is said, and they did good work.

The Army transport Logan sailed at noon July 5 from San Francisco with Lieutenant Colonel McGlachlin, Captains Westervelt, Browne and Jones, Lieutenants Brabson, Beatty, Meyer, Wilson, Barnes and Gillespie, Veterinarian Mitchell, 328 enlisted men, 2d Field Art.; Major Lenihan, 2d Inf.; Captains Mahaffey, O.D., Hannum, Corps of Engrs., 3rd, 4th Cav., Ireland, Coast Art., Martin and Jordan, 1st, Mitchell, 25th Inf., White, P.S.; Lieutenants Maddux, M.C., Bayley, M.R.C., Telford, 5th Cav., Selleck, 1st Field Art., Horowitz, Geiger, Wilson and O'Hara, Coast Art., Wise, 8th, Marshall and Lane, 13th, Kanoe and Wyman, 25th Inf.; Acting Dental Surgeons Cady, Sherwood and Warfield. Hawaiian recruits: 25th Inf., 56; Infantry, white, unassigned, 31; casuals, Quartermaster Corps 2, Signal Corps 12, line 4. Philippine recruits: Engineers, 1; unassigned, Cavalry 66, Field Artillery 28, Coast Artillery 48, Infantry (white) 4; casuals, Quartermaster Corps 3, Hospital Corps 1, Signal Corps 9, line 3; 2 Army nurses, female.

The office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York, has issued a circular proposal for publication of an illustrated booklet giving detailed information with reference to the United States Army. It is proposed to issue a first edition of 100,000 copies, with subsequent editions of 50,000. Copies of booklets issued by the Navy and Marine Corps, showing in a broad way the general idea to be followed in the make-up of the manuscript, and a collection of pictures to be used in illustrating the booklet are on exhibition at the office of the depot quartermaster, where they may be examined at any time between 9 o'clock a.m. and 4:30 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.) on any business day previous to Aug. 1, the time set for the opening of bids.

Secretary of War Garrison announces the following itinerary for his Western inspection trip: Leave Washington, July 16; Atlanta, Ga., July 17; Chattanooga, Tenn., July 18; Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., July 19; Galveston, Texas, July 20; San Antonio, July 22; El Paso, July 23; Tucson, Ariz., July 25; Los Angeles, Cal., July 26; San Diego, July 27; Castroville and Monterey, July 29; San Francisco, July 31; Portland, Ore., Aug. 2; Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 3; Seattle, Wash., Aug. 4; Spokane, Aug. 6; Missoula, Mont., Aug. 7; Helena, N.D., Aug. 9; Bismarck, Aug. 10; Sheridan, Wyo., Aug. 11; Edgemont, S.D., Aug. 12; Deadwood and Fort Robinson, S.D., Aug. 14; Alliance, Sidney and Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 15; Denver, Colo., Aug. 17; Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 18; Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 19; Omaha, Neb., Aug. 20; St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23; Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24; St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25; Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26; Cincinnati, Aug. 27; and Washington, D.C., Aug. 28. The purpose of Secretary Garrison's trip is noted on page 1401.

An officer of the Army writes: "You are entitled to all praise in the conduct of your paper, which grows in interest from year to year, and when in doubt on every

national issue we naturally await the arrival of the JOURNAL for a correct solution."

Brindejone des Moulinais, the French airman, landed near Versailles on July 2, terminating his flight of about 3,100 miles from Paris to St. Petersburg and back, and establishing a record for the longest aerial voyage so far accomplished. An unusual feature of his arrival was the fact that he had an aerial "escort" of five pilots, who accompanied him on the last stage. His most anxious time was during the flight over the Baltic. Several times he saw what he took to be clouds appearing and vanishing in an inexplicable manner. This so played on his nerves that for a time he thought he must be going mad. Eventually he found the "clouds" were a group of islands near Stockholm seen through the dancing rays of the sun. On the first day of his flight M. Brindejone covered 875 miles in eight hours, an average of 110 miles an hour, at one time attaining a speed of 140 miles an hour.

With the opening of the fiscal year quite a number of large naval contracts will be let by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. One of the largest will be for the expenditure of \$300,000 for building quay walls in Charleston Harbor to form a berth for torpedo craft. The contract for the removal of the Cob Dock in New York Navy Yard has been let to the Coastwise Dredging Company for about \$90,000. This work is to be begun immediately, as the Department is anxious to remove this obstruction in the harbor at the earliest date possible. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of keel work for the general shop at the Bremer-ton Yard will be a contract to be let within a month or so. It is thought that this work can be completed in about six months, as the foundation has already been built. The 150-ton derricks at Boston and Pearl Harbor are about completed, as is the emergency repair station at Guantanamo.

The following was the total degree of completion on vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on July 1, 1913: Battleships—New York, 83.3; Texas, 90.6; Nevada, 37.1; Oklahoma, 33.0; Pennsylvania, 1.4. Destroyers—Cassin, 94.4; Cummings, 88.7; Downes, 59.2; Duncan, 89.7; Aylwin, 94.3; Parker, 93.0; Benham, 91.4; Balch, 90.6; O'Brien, 6.2; Nicholson, 6.1; Winslow, 5.7; McDougal, 9.2; Cushing, 10.8; Ericsson, 7.9. Submarines—G-4, 92.0; G-2, 88.1; H-1, 94.5; H-2, 93.0; H-3, 90.3; G-3, 68.8; K-1, 80.7; K-2, 80.5; K-3, 80.2; K-4, 77.9; K-5, 66.8; K-6, 63.9; K-7, 68.0; K-8, 67.0; L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, M-1, 00.0. Submarine tender—Fulton, 13.4. Fuel ships—Proteus, 99.7; Nereus, 92.5; *Jason, completed; Jupiter, 100.0; Kanawha, 1.0; Maumee, 00.0. Gunboats—Sacramento, 25.4; Monocacy, 52.7; Palos, 52.7. *Delivered at Norfolk June 26, 1913.

An unusually bad accident took place at Manila, P.I., July 9, which resulted in six enlisted men of the Army being killed and thirty injured when a flatcar, on which they were riding, was wrecked between Manila and Corregidor, about thirty miles southwest of the city. The soldiers were proceeding to the drill ground at Corregidor when the flatcar jumped the track and overturned. The six soldiers killed were Privates Boyd Manes, of the Q.M. Corps; Louis D. Koenig, Elmer Nertzinger, John Paul, Albert R. Wells and George Hughes, according to a despatch received at the War Department. All belonged to the 95th Co., Coast Art.

No credit is done either to the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal or to Miss Jane Addams by the appearance of the word "cadet" in the latter's article in the July issue. Miss Addams has had her attention personally called to the obnoxious use of this word, and it had been understood that she had agreed to discontinue its use in this improper sense. The editor of the magazine can scarcely plead ignorance of the widespread movement to rescue this honorable word from its dishonorable association.

The Brooklyn Eagle of July 8 states that: "The order to stop Potts's promotion was based on the fact that, though graduated from Annapolis in 1876, he had seen only about ten months' actual sea service." A reference to the last Navy Register will show that Captain Potts had had, up to Jan. 1, 1913, nineteen years and one month of sea service. Of the ninety-five officers of his grade only forty-three have had more sea service and the excess in the case of all but seventeen of these is less than one year.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on July 11, following his trip to Philadelphia, Pa., earlier in the week, that he had decided to go ahead with the construction of barracks and quarters for the marines at the navy yard, Philadelphia. He has stipulated, however, that with the appropriation of \$170,000 available quarters must be provided for officers as well as enlisted men. Secretary Daniels is opposed to further expenditures on buildings beyond absolute necessity.

"Old Jon," a favorite Cavalry horse at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., after serving twenty-five years, has been retired to the fort's reservation, to the regret of all officers. The animal has served in the 4th, 6th, 9th and 14th Cavalry. Orders have been issued prohibiting anyone riding, driving or in any way molesting "Old Jon" in his well-earned retirement from active service.

Hope of recovering the electric wiring plans of the battleship Pennsylvania, stolen from the Navy Department last March, appears to have been abandoned. Secret agents of the Government have run down clue after clue without avail.

Capt. F. H. Pope, Q.M.C., has been detailed to attend the French School of Intendence. The officer will proceed immediately to his new station.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Army, with headquarters at Albany, N.Y., will be retired from active service under the forty-year service clause upon his own application, to date from Aug. 20, 1913. General Maus is the sixth ranking brigadier general on the active list, and reached that grade June 10, 1909, being appointed from the Infantry. He would not have retired for age until Aug. 25, 1914.

Major Frederic H. Pomroy, Q.M.C., who was found physically disqualified for the duties of major by reason of disability incident to the service, was placed on the retired list June 30, 1913. He was born in New York Oct. 1, 1863, and served from June 8, 1898, to early in 1901 as a captain and commissary of Volunteers. He was appointed in the Regular Army as a commissary Feb. 2, 1901.

Major William H. Brooks, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was found incapacitated for active service, was retired on July 1. He was born in North Carolina May 7, 1868, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 29, 1901. He had previously served as an assistant surgeon in the 2d North Carolina Volunteers in 1898.

The voluntary application for retirement of Comdr. Frederick L. Sawyer, U.S.N., which took effect June 30, 1913, with those of other Navy officers as noted in our last issue, page 1372, was due to a physical injury, the crushing of one foot, on account of which he was permanently excused by a medical board from the physical test prescribed by general orders. Later, when promoted to commander, his promotion was made under Sec. 1494 of the Revised Statutes, which exempts wounds incurred in the line of duty from barring promotion when an officer is otherwise mentally, morally and professionally qualified. During his naval career Commander Sawyer saw active service in the Spanish War, Philippine War and in the Chinese Boxer War. He received the West India and Philippine service medals, the Cardenas medal and the Philippine gunboat medal. In addition to numerous other ordnance improvements, Commander Sawyer had developed, shortly before the turret explosion on the U.S.S. Missouri, a gas ejector designed to prevent such explosions. This device is now used on all heavy guns in the U.S. Navy. The international patrol for icebergs, inaugurated after the Titanic disaster, was the suggestion of Commander Sawyer.

Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, Inf., unassigned, promoted colonel from June 27, 1913, vice Cowles, 5th Inf., retired, was born in Ohio Jan. 1, 1857, and has had a valuable experience. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 18th Infantry. He was transferred to the 3d Infantry in 1883, was promoted first lieutenant in 1888; captain, 6th Inf., in 1898; major in 1903, and lieutenant colonel in 1911, and was detailed inspector general in 1912. During the war with Spain he served as captain and A.A.G. and lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. in the Volunteers. He also served during the Philippine Insurrection as lieutenant colonel of the 45th and 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Beacom's first service after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., which was followed by duty at Forts Shaw and Missoula, Mont., and Fort Meade, S.D., to 1889. Other service included command of the Indian company (I, 3d Infantry) at Fort Sully, S.D., and Fort Snelling, Minn., from May, 1891, to September, 1894. He was attached to the headquarters of the Japanese army from December, 1894, to April, 1895, while on leave, during the campaign in the Shantung Peninsula, and was present at the surrender of Wei-hai-wei by the Chinese to the Japanese army. In August, 1896, he proceeded to Egypt to accompany the British expedition into the Soudan, but was refused permission by the Sirdar to join the expedition. He was assistant instructor of tactics at West Point in 1897, and while in the Volunteer Service in 1898 was with the 2d and 7th Army Corps and was also Adjutant General of the Department of Santiago from September, 1898, to March 25, 1899. He went on an expedition through the interior of Cuba from April 3 to May 3, 1899. He organized the 42d U.S. Volunteer Infantry at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and took it to the Philippines, arriving at Manila Dec. 31, 1899. He was in command of the expedition to east of Laguna de Bay, Luzon, in co-operation with General Schwan's brigade to the west of the lake. He was in command of troops operating to the south and east of Laguna de Bay against General Cailles in March and April, 1899, and was in command at Malabon June, 1900, to May, 1901. He was also, among other duties, judge advocate of the Military Commission in 1902, and was in command of the troops in Oriental Negros, Oct. 1, 1901, to May, 1902. He was Military Attaché to the American Embassy at London from October, 1903, to January, 1907. He was assigned to command of Fort Missoula in April, 1907, and later went to the Philippines for duty, and returning was detailed as inspector general with station in San Francisco, which was his last assignment.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. John Sanders Hunter, son of Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Julia McElroy, daughter of Mr. George W. McElroy, of Albany, N.Y., were married at the bride's home June 28, 1913. Only the family and most intimate friends were present. The beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Edward Wake Miller and Rev. Louis Wortele officiating, was used. The house was effectively decorated with palms, ferns, pink and white roses. The parlor, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with palms and white roses. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. Her gown was of white satin with shadowed lace and she wore the gift of the groom, a pearl necklace. Miss Nathalie Gray, of Albany, was the maid of honor, and her gown was pink, crêpe de Chine, and Judge Henry H. Hunter, brother of the groom, was best man. After the reception and supper Mr. and Mrs. Hunter left for a trip through the Great Lakes. Mr. Hunter is the son of Colonel Hunter, and nephew of Col. John Van R. Hoff, U.S.A., retired.

The wedding of Miss Lillian Wells, daughter of Mrs. Bernard Wells, of Annapolis, Md., to Ensign Earle F. Enright, U.S.N., was quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, 180 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1913. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alexander Bielaski, pastor of Maryland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Annapolis. The bride wore a gown of white brocade satin, trimmed with chiffon and embroidered, and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Elizabeth Wells. The best man was Ensign Lawrence T. DuBose, U.S.N., classmate of the bridegroom. A reception followed the wedding ceremony.

Miss Ruth Evelyn Martin, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin, of Annapolis, Md., became the wife of Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, U.S.N., in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1913. Rev. James L. Smiley, assistant rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, only members of the immediate families and intimate friends being invited. The bride's gown was of blue sponge, trimmed with blue moire, with touches of orange. She carried sweet peas. She was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Boyd, wife of Ensign Thales S. Boyd, U.S.N., as matron of honor. The best man was Willis Martin, brother of the bride. A wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 196 Prince George street, following the ceremony, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas left for a trip West.

The engagement of Miss Isabelle Reybold, daughter of Mrs. Edwin C. Reybold, of Delaware City, Del., and Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was announced at a luncheon given at the home of the bride-elect, Wednesday, July 2. In its appointments the luncheon carried out a pretty red, white and blue color scheme, honoring Independence Day, as well as suggesting the military service. The guests numbered twenty-five and included members of the younger social sets in Wilmington and Philadelphia and intimate friends of the hostess from Delaware City and Fort Du Pont. No definite announcement was made as to the date of the wedding, which will probably take place in the early fall. Lieutenant Ashbridge is at present stationed at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Cheney announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Lucy Pierpont Gilbert, to Lieut. William Nalle, 4th U.S. Cav. Miss Gilbert is the daughter of the late Bishop and Mrs. Gilbert, of St. Paul, Minn.

Major and Mrs. Charles Bigelow Phelps, of Louisville, Ky., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mildred, to Mr. Grant S. Alston, of Newark, N.J., in Philadelphia. They will be at home in their apartments in the Sutherland, West 157th street, New York, after Aug. 1. Miss Phelps is a sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, jr., 3d U.S. Field Art., and has frequently visited them at Fort Sam Houston, where she made many friends, who will be interested to learn of her marriage.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marie E. Chamberlin, daughter of Mr. Dwight A. Chamberlin, of Elgin, Ill., to Lieut. John G. Thornell, 4th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in August. Miss Chamberlin is a sister of Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 7th U.S. Cav.

The engagement of Miss Caroline E. Best, of New Bedford, Mass., to Ensign Ernest N. Broadbent, U.S.N., was announced Wednesday evening, July 2, at a dinner party on board the U.S.S. Virginia at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The guests were Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. W. Best, Miss Helen M. Clarke and Miss Clare Holcomb, of New Bedford, Miss Lina A. Mayo, of Boston, and the junior officers of the Virginia.

The engagement of Miss Anna Huntington Rumbough and Lieut. William W. West, 13th U.S. Cav., is announced at Fort Riley, Kas. Miss Rumbough is the daughter of the late Col. David J. Rumbough, Field Art., U.S.A., and with Miss Rumbough has been visiting Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, 6th U.S. Field Art., for some months.

Mrs. Margery Rae announces the marriage of her daughter, Margaret Rae Besley, to 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired; the wedding took place at St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1135 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, on the evening of July 2, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen McBride announce the marriage of their daughter, Laura Elizabeth, to Capt. Birch Oliver Mahaffey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on Monday, June 30, 1913, at St. Louis, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Birch Oliver Mahaffey will be at home after Aug. 1 at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The marriage took place in the home of the parents of the bride in Washington Terrace, Rev. Francis J. O'Connor officiated in the presence of about 100 relatives and friends. The house was beautifully decorated with Killarney roses and Shasta daisies, which were used with masses of green to form a bower in the handsome drawing room, where the ceremony was performed. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her three sisters, Misses Ellen, Kathleen and Dorothy McBride, were bridesmaids. Capt. C. M. Condon, U.S.A., was best man and the ushers were Capt. William Smith, of St. Louis, and Captain Sayers, of Kansas City. The bride was exquisitely gowned in white satin with clinging graceful lines, and handsomely trimmed with beautiful rose point lace. The tulle bridal veil was edged with the rose point lace and was confined with a chic Princess Louise cap of the lace, caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower of lilies of the valley. Captain Mahaffey's gift to his bride was a superb emerald and diamond ring, the emerald being her birthstone. After the ceremony there was a bridal dinner, the table for the bridal party, with covers for fifteen, being arranged in the dining room with a centerpiece of Killarney roses. The ices, bonbons, etc., were in military designs. The young couple departed for San Francisco, en route to Honolulu. The bride's presents were gorgeous and numerous. The bride's father presented \$50,000 in cash. Little Dorothy McBride was noticeable for her self-possession and the ease with which she performed her part of the ceremony.

In the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends, Miss Winifred Belle Watkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney G. Watkins, of Wakefield, Mass., and Lieut. Reuben Noel Perley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace N. Perley, also of Wakefield, were married July 2, 1913, at the home of the bride, 43 Elm street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hugh A. Heath, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Miss Gladys Watkins, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Ensign Carlos A. Bailey, U.S.N., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Hazel Morrison, cousin of the bride; Miss Gertrude Tingley, Miss A. Lee Morrill and Miss Florence Gardner, classmates of the bride at Wakefield High School; Miss Helen H. Stearns and Miss Rachel O. Perley, sister of the groom. The bride wore crêpe de Chine, entraine, with yoke of point d'esprit set off with Venetian lace. Her draperies were caught with pearl ornaments and her veil with lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. A reception was held after the ceremony and the parents of the bride and groom assisted

in receiving. The ushers were Lieuts. L. A. Nickerson, A. E. Rowland and J. R. Cygon, all U.S.A., and Ensign Ernest L. Patch, U.S.N., Harold G. Watkins, brother of the bride, and Ernest Jackson. After their return from a wedding trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley will make their home at Fort Andrews in Boston Harbor, where the groom is stationed. The bride is a graduate of Wakefield High School, class of 1910; of Salem Normal School, 1912, and has been teaching in Braintree. Lieutenant Perley is a graduate of Wakefield High School, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney H. Pool, of Ardmore, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor A., to Lieut. H. H. Arnold, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Purdom, of Blackshear, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ernestine, to Mr. Warren Lott, jr., of Waycross, Ga., the wedding to be in the early fall. Mr. Lott was formerly a lieutenant, 17th U.S. Infantry, and graduated at West Point in 1907.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Loren H. Call, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of the Aviation Corps, was killed early on July 8, 1913, by the collapse and fall of his biplane north of Texas City, Texas. He had started his flight from the aviation field and the accident occurred several miles from the camp. First information was that the machine was completely wrecked and that the officer was dead when found. He rose from the aviation field bordering the Gulf, turned his biplane northward and flew over the level stretches near the Artillery camp at an altitude of about 500 feet. He was plainly visible to several soldiers, who said that his biplane seemed to be running smoothly when, without warning, it turned its nose downward and plunged almost straight to the earth. The impact broke nearly every bone in Lieutenant Call's body. The "warm air" theory was advanced by officers at the aviation camp who were familiar with the territory over which Lieutenant Call flew. Lieutenant Call was born in Missouri June 30, 1888. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from civil life Sept. 25, 1909, and was promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1911. He is a son of Lewis W. Call, chief clerk and solicitor in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and was detailed to the Army aviation service last September. He is the eighth officer of the Army and Navy to lose his life in aviation work. A professional instructor and an enlisted man have also lost their lives.

Pay Dir. Thomas T. Caswell, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, died July 9, 1913, in the Weekapaug Inn, Weekapaug, R.I., of heart disease, of which he had been ill since June 14. He is survived by a daughter, the wife of Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., and he was a brother-in-law of Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan. Rear Admiral Caswell was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 4, 1840, the son of the late Dr. Alexis Caswell, who was president of Brown University. After studying three years at Brown Pay Director Caswell was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy on Sept. 9, 1861. He was promoted paymaster in 1863, pay inspector in 1881 and pay director, with the rank of captain, on Dec. 25, 1892. He was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty with the rank of rear admiral June 5, 1899. Brown University conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon him in 1879. On Sept. 26, 1867, he married Miss Gertrude E. Ford, of Troy, N.Y., who died on Sept. 11, 1894. He married Miss Elizabeth Blanchard Randall at Annapolis on Oct. 11, 1897, and she died in the following July. During his active service he was, in 1862, attached to the Huron, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and in 1863 he was in the Sangamon and Seminole, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and later in the Pawtuxet, of the North Atlantic Squadron. He was subsequently, among other duties, in the storeship Guard, of the European Squadron; in the Tennessee, and was fleet paymaster of the Pacific Station, 1872-5, and at a later period. He also served at Norfolk, Washington, New York and Annapolis and in the Hartford.

Second Lieut. Joseph Charles Saunders, Co. L, 1st Inf., Florida N.G., was shot and instantly killed at Carrabelle, Fla., on the afternoon of June 23, 1913. His first military service was as a member of Company B, 17th U.S. Infantry, with which regiment he served an enlistment of three years, sixteen months of which time were spent in the Philippines. He was honorably discharged the service of the United States Jan. 30, 1905. He enlisted in Company L, 1st Infantry, N.G. of Florida March 15, 1912, and on June 21, 1912, was appointed second lieutenant, which position he held at the time of his death. His place of residence was Carrabelle, Fla.

First Lieut. John M. Johnson, formerly of the 7th U.S. Cav., who was discharged from the Army Dec. 31, 1870, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 23, 1913. He was born in Iowa, and enlisted in the 20th Iowa Volunteers Aug. 14, 1862, serving to Oct. 3, 1863. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Nov. 7, 1863, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Cavalry, June 17, 1867. He was promoted first lieutenant Nov. 1, 1867, and was honorably discharged from the Army Dec. 31, 1870, at his own request. During the Civil War he was at the siege of Vicksburg, under General Grant, and was in Louisiana under General Banks. He was an uncle of the late 1st Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 4th U.S. Field Art.

Mrs. J. A. Porter, mother of Capt. Ralph S. Porter, U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., June 22, 1913.

E. G. Vossler, father of Lieut. (J.G.) F. A. L. Vossler, U.S.N., died suddenly at his home in Maysville, W. Va., on June 25, 1913.

Harry Charles Phillips, eldest child of Capt. and Mrs. Ervin L. Phillips, U.S.A., died at his home in Fort Riley, Kas., June 14, 1913. The body was taken to Franklinville, N.Y., for burial.

Dr. Clark Ingersoll Wertenbaker, formerly a captain and assistant surgeon of U.S. Volunteers, 1901 to 1903, and brother of P.A. Paym. Leon N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N., died at his home at 1419 Chapin street, N.W., Washington, D.C., July 6. Dr. Wertenbaker was born at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1874. He was educated in the Washington public schools, and later graduated in medicine from Georgetown University. He entered the Volunteer Service as an assistant during the Spanish War, and served in Cuba, the Philippines and Alaska. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club. He leaves a wife and a son, Clark Ingersoll Wertenbaker,

jr., fourteen years old, and three brothers, P.A. Paymr. L. N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N., L. F. Wertenbaker, who lives in California, and W. W. Wertenbaker, who is connected with the Pullman Company in Washington.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward Burd Grubb, U.S.V., of New Jersey, veteran of the Civil War, died in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N.J., June 7, 1913. He was seventy-two years old, and his death was the result of a complication of diseases. He was superintendent of the Home for Disabled Volunteers of New Jersey at Kearny. General Grubb was born at Burlington and educated in the common and high schools of the state. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 3d New Jersey Volunteers at the age of twenty. He gradually rose in rank, and served in the 3d, 23d and 37th New Jersey Regiments and took part in numerous important engagements. He was colonel of the 37th New Jersey in 1864, and received the brevet of brigadier general of Volunteers in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed Minister to Spain in 1890 and served two years. President Wilson while Governor appointed him Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in 1911. General Grubb's first wife was Miss Van Rensselaer, of Albany, who died in 1890. He later married Miss Sopwith, a sister of Mr. Thomas Sopwith, aviator, and is survived by her, two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. Gwen Groves, wife of Major Leslie R. Groves, chaplain, 14th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Lawton, Wash., June 30, 1913.

Mr. Prescott Slade, son-in-law of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., died at Cedarhurst, Long Island, N.Y., July 9, 1913. Mr. Slade was a former member of old Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., which General Roe at one time commanded. He married Miss Josephine Roe. Mr. Slade was a member of the Raquet, the Turf and Field, the Riding and the Rockaway Hunt clubs, and was a member of the firm of Taylor, Smith and Hard, bankers and brokers, at 49 Wall street. The funeral will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, on Saturday, July 12, at 1:30 p.m.

Mrs. D. N. Hicks, wife of Mr. D. N. Hicks and mother of Lieut. E. H. Hicks, 4th U.S. Field Art., died at Junction City, Kas., June 8, 1913.

Chief Boatswain's Mate William H. Lightfoot, U.S.N., died July 9, 1913, on board the destroyer Patterson at Newport, R.I.

Henry Shindler, who was, perhaps, the most widely known enlisted man in the U.S. Army, died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on July 1. Thirty-eight years of his life has been spent in Leavenworth and Fort Leavenworth, the greater part of the time being employed in the Staff College printing plant. He has been foreman of the shop for the last fifteen years or more. Of his death Mr. Robert W. Reed, of the Leavenworth Times, writes: "The name of Henry Shindler, historian and journalist, has often appeared in connection with Army news. He will be gratefully remembered by the enlisted men in the Army because of the many reforms and benefits he secured for them. Probably few men knew as much about the Army as did Mr. Shindler. He employed his spare moments in the library of the Service Schools, delving into musty and dry volumes. From these he evolved entertaining stories of the Army, its past deeds, forgotten acts of heroism, that were widely published in newspapers that he served as correspondent. Henry Shindler was born at Genertz, Prussia, Feb. 22, 1854. He was apprenticed to a printer in his native village, but his was an adventurous nature, and he shipped on board a trans-Atlantic sailing vessel as a stowaway. When he landed in New York he made his way westward, and finally became an apprentice in a little printing shop in St. Louis. Afterward he followed his trade in St. Paul and other cities. In 1873 he enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry, then stationed on the Western frontier. He took part in several campaigns against the Indians, but in 1875 he was discharged through the influence of the German Consul-General and came to Fort Leavenworth, where he accepted a position as printer. Shortly afterward he took up newspaper correspondence, and became prominent in that line. He left Fort Leavenworth in 1886, when he was appointed government gauger by President Cleveland, and did not return until fifteen years ago. He accepted a place in the post printing shop again, but because he was not a union man some trouble arose over his employment. To avoid discord he was made master signal electrician by a special order of the Secretary of War. He was permitted to wear civilian garb. As a newspaper correspondent he started the movement that resulted in the placing of a monument to General Grant at Fort Leavenworth. He also secured the removal of the remains of Gen. Henry Leavenworth from New York to the National Cemetery there. But it was as a friend of the enlisted man that Henry Shindler deserves fame. Through the aid of Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, he secured the repeal of the Proctor law, which forbade the re-enlistment of a private after ten years' service. He also secured for retired enlisted men an allowance monthly for quarters, light and fuel. Through his efforts Philippine Scouts now get credit for their service in that body should they enlist in the Regular Army. He discovered that the railroads crossing the Fort Leavenworth reservation could be taxed, making a public school for the children of the garrison possible. The day of his death Mr. Shindler visited Congressman D. R. Anthony, jr., editor of the Leavenworth Times. Mr. Anthony is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Mr. Shindler discussed with him some suggestions for the welfare of the Army. Shortly after he started for Fort Leavenworth. It is probable that the intense heat of the day exhausted him. A sergeant in the Army Service Schools Detachment found him lying on the floor of the Staff College basement, where he had evidently gone to rest after his walk from the car line toward his home. The post surgeon pronounced him dead and gave apoplexy as the cause of death. He is survived by his wife and three children." Mr. Shindler was married March 22, 1879, to Miss Nannie Thompson, daughter of a pioneer farmer of near Perry, Kas.

Vice Admiral Hugh P. Williams, Fleet Surg. R. C. Munday and E. N. Mooney, of the British navy, arrived in New York July 10 to study the system of ventilation on board U.S. warships. They will be in this country six weeks and will spend most of their time at the New York Navy Yard and at Newport. They left for Newport immediately on their arrival under the escort of Comdr. Walter S. Crosley and Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N., who had been sent from Newport to meet them.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., leave Washington, D.C., for Atlantic City, N.J., for the summer, on July 12.

Miss Etta Mount, of Chicago, is spending the summer with her brother, Dr. James R. Mount, at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Garrett R. Davis, U.S.N., June 30, 1913, at 3 Randall Court, Annapolis, Md.

Med. Insp. James G. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field are at the Faisneau cottage, 81 Washington street, Newport, R.I., for the summer.

A daughter, Sarah Katherine Rucker, was born to Capt. and Mrs. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., U.S.A., retired, at the family home on Grosse Ile, Mich., July 6.

Major and Mrs. Charles L. Beckurts and Miss Isabel Beckurts are sailing July 8 for Europe on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They will return to their home at Haverford, Pa., in October.

Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., has taken a house in Philadelphia, Pa., at 2515 South Twentieth street. Mrs. Bubb and Miss Clare Bubb will join the General in their new home on Sept. 1.

Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., and family were registered at the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Salzburg, June 29, returning from a tour of Dalmatia and a visit to Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro.

Mrs. Heard, wife of Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, U.S.A., the Misses Heard, Lieut. Falken Heard and Mr. Ralph Townsend Heard are spending the summer at the Atlantic House, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., retired, spent the past week-end as the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas J. Dempsey, at their South Fairfax street residence, in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. Charles F. Williams, U.S.M.C., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Griffith, U.S.A., at their home in West Chester, Pa., is at Hotel Clinton, East Orange, N.J., for the month of July.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U.S.N., accompanied by their daughter, Miss Jean Worthington, and their son, Hugh Worthington, and maid, are at the new Hotel Thorndyke, Jamestown, R.I., where they expect to spend the season.

The birth of a daughter, Mary Lee Knox Martin, is announced to Ensign and Mrs. Roscoe Lee Martin, U.S.N., on July 6, 1913, in Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Martin before her marriage was Miss Dorothea Heness Knox, of Glevely Manor, Howard county, Md.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and baby are spending the summer and fall months with Mrs. Cummins's father, Major W. L. Kneeder, U.S.A., retired, at his home, Coronado, Cal. They will remain there until Lieutenant Cummins's regiment returns to Fort Ethan Allen from their maneuver camp at Winchester, Va.

Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., chief of the naval aviation station at Annapolis, Md., who was injured in the accident to an aeroplane on June 20, by which Ensign William D. Billingsley lost his life, has been discharged from the Naval Hospital, and will go on a leave of three months at once.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., Saturday evening, July 5, at the Naval Training Station, in honor of Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus, of Albany. The guests included Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart and Paymr. and Mrs. Timothy S. O'Leary.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar King entertained at their home in Park road, Washington, D.C., Monday evening, July 7, with bridge and a dance, in compliment to Miss Evelyn Leshner. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns, where bridge was played until midnight, when refreshments were served and dancing followed.

Mrs. A. W. Conry, widow of 1st Lieut. C. F. Conry, 10th U.S. Inf., who was accidentally drowned in the Chagres River, Gatun, Panama Canal Zone, April 25, 1913, left Camp E. S. Otis, P.C.Z., June 1, and is now at 128 S. Second street, Chambersburg, Pa., where her friends will be glad to know she will in all probability spend the summer and following winter.

Electrical Expert Aid J. Martin, who has been connected with the electrical work of the Navy Department for twenty years, has resigned to accept an important position on the staff of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. His first duties will be completing a chain of 50 kw. stations located at New Orleans, Swan Island and Santa Marta for the business of the United Fruit Company.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, President of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., gave a dinner Saturday evening, July 5, in honor of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N. The guests included Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Training Station, and Mrs. Welles, Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Robert Giles and Miss Rodgers.

Col. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U.S. Inf., has been a guest at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Mo., for the past two weeks, awaiting the arrival of Capt. C. M. Gordon, 6th U.S. Inf., who relieves Colonel Blatchford as inspector-instructor, Missouri National Guard. Colonel Blatchford leaves July 11 for Texas City, Texas, to join the 11th Infantry. He was the guest for several days during his stay at Capt. and Mrs. Earle W. Tanner.

Brig. Gen. James E. Macklin, U.S.A., retired, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been attending the reunion at Gettysburg, Pa., and visiting his son and daughter-in-law, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin, at Mount Nebo, their country place, near Catonsville, Md., has gone to Washington to spend several days. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Macklin, the latter of whom is now visiting in Chicago, will spend the summer on the St. Lawrence River, and before returning home in the fall will again visit their son.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Swearinger entertained at a reception and dance Wednesday evening, July 9, in their new home in S street, Washington, D.C., which was partially a housewarming and partially a compliment to Miss Howard, a debutante of the season. Quantities of palms, ferns, roses, gladioli and snapdragons adorned the house, and an orchestra played throughout the evening. Mrs. J. Porter McCumber, wife of Senator McCumber; Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator Sheppard, and Mrs. Robert W. Leshner, wife of Lieutenant Leshner, U.S.A., assisted Mrs. Van Swearinger in receiving the guests. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Davis are registered at the Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

Ensign Abraham C. Ten Eyck, U.S.N., was registered at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 4.

Brig. Gen. Isaac D. De Russy, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. De Russy are guests at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter was recently born to the wife of Capt. William H. Menges, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., Mrs. Fiske and Miss Fiske arrived at Newport, R.I., this week, from Washington, D.C.

Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watt are among the week's arrivals at the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks.

A daughter, Margaret Honeycutt, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Honeycutt, 5th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., on July 6, 1913.

Lieut. John F. McGourty, U.S.R.C.S., who has been spending a leave of several weeks at Somerville, Mass., has returned to New London, Conn.

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday gave a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on July 2, before the mid-weekly dance.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., is spending a month visiting in Toledo, Ohio. She will join her parents later at their farm at Turner, Me.

Lieut. Frank K. Ross, of the 6th U.S. Cav., wife and daughters, Nancy and Dorothy, are visiting the Lieutenant's father, George F. Ross, at No. 1 South Front street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. William T. Truxtun, widow of Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Truxtun will leave Norfolk, Va., on July 15, for the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Alleghany county, Va.

Miss Margaretta Symons and Mr. Thomas Symons, jr., daughter and son of Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, have left Washington, D.C., for a Western trip, to be gone all summer.

Comdr. Robert T. Jasper, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Jasper and their daughter, Mrs. Du Bose, wife of Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose, U.S.N., and small son are spending the summer at the Monterey Inn, Monterey, Pa.

Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. James Curtis at Manchester, Mass., and from there will pay a series of visits on the north shore before joining her mother in August for a trip abroad.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, reviewed some 1,000 apprentice seamen at Newport, R.I., July 9. The German Ambassador, Count J. H. von Bernstorff, was an interested spectator.

Capt. Harry O. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Smith arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 27, where Captain Smith will join the U.S.S. Vermont. They have leased the residence of Mr. Z. B. Hudgins, 305 London street, Portsmouth, Va., during the repair period of the Vermont.

Mrs. Pyne, wife of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and their three sons are spending the summer at Charmion, Pa. Mrs. Charles Pyne, mother of Paymaster Pyne, will leave Fishers Island, N.Y., where she has been spending several weeks, the end of this week, and go to Newcastle, N.H., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Lieut. Fred Hendrickson Baird, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dew, wife of Lieut. Roderick Dew, U.S.A., who have been the guests of their uncle, Mr. B. F. Nicholson, of San Antonio, Texas, for the past two weeks, left this week for Laredo, Texas, to be the guests of their cousin, Mrs. James Roberts Moore.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger gave a luncheon on board the flagship Wyoming Sunday afternoon, July 6, at Newport, R.I., the guests including Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McK. Winslow, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Comdr. and Mrs. Carl T. Vorelgesang, Comdr. and Mrs. John K. Robinson, Fleet Surg. and Mrs. William G. Braisted, Comdr. Charles F. Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Mrs. Hutch I. Cone and Mrs. Badger.

Mrs. William H. Chambers, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John A. Arringdale, at "Cosey Point," her country home in Talbot county, Md., has joined Dr. Chambers in Atlanta. They will return to the Presidio in August. On July 5, from five to seven, Mrs. Arringdale gave one of the smartest receptions of the season in honor of Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Covington, wife of Congressman J. Harry Covington, of Maryland. In the evening Mrs. Arringdale entertained at auction bridge.

Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. Pruden, after attending the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, motored back to Washington through the Valley of Virginia with Col. Benahan Cameron, of Raleigh, N.C., and Miss Nannie Heth, daughter of the gallant Confederate General Heth, as their guests. On this trip they paid short visits to Mr. Powel Page at "Saratoga," Mr. Peter Mayo at "Powhattan," Mr. Townsend Burwell at "Carter Hall," Mr. Westmoreland Davis at "Morvin," and Mr. Henry Fairfax at "Oak Hill."

Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U.S.N., retired, who is spending the season at the Pines, Lake Placid, N.Y., and his friend, Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, who is also making a stay there, are among those who have devoted much time to golf and have played some exciting matches over the course at the Stevens House. Both are members of the Chevy Chase Club and are good players. Admiral Adams, who motored up from Washington, has also given much time to motor-ing, and, accompanied by Admiral Dunlap, has visited many places of interest.

Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., was presented with a silver loving cup at Norfolk, Va., July 8, as a token of esteem, by enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to the Naval Training Station. With his family Captain Quinby was quartered aboard the U.S.S. Franklin, and since being notified of his retirement had been busily engaged supervising the shipping of his personal effects. Captain Quinby had expressly stated to Lieutenant Commander Stone, who at present is in command, that he desired his leaving to be without ceremony, and the presentation of the loving cup was a surprise to him. Captain Quinby bade a kindly farewell to the officers and men.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall and daughter have joined the cottage colony at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Pay Insp. Edmund W. Bonaffon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bonaffon were at the Arlington, Narragansett Pier, R.I., over July 4.

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, U.S.A., will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I., as she did last year.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Russell and their daughters are spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J.

Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a girl, Natalia Eleanor Margetts, at Fort Riley, Kas., June 10, 1913.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, attached to the U.S.S. Petrel, arrived at the Allen cottage, Jamestown, R.I., on July 8.

A son, Thomas Sylvanus Rich, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 25th U.S. Inf., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, May 17, 1913.

Col. John D. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hall are spending the summer in the White Mountains, at the Intervale House, Intervale, N.H.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke returned to the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass., on July 4, after spending several days at Gettysburg.

Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall (née Louderdale) have returned from their wedding trip and are at home at Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Christy, wife of Comdr. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., with her three daughters will go to Harmony Villa, Jamestown, R.I., July 14, to remain a month before going abroad.

Mrs. James B. Aleshire, wife of Major General Aleshire, U.S.A., and the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire left this week for their Wyoming ranch for a stay of several months.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Stevens are occupying Mrs. Horatio N. Slater's bungalow at Bar Harbor, Me., for the season; Major Stevens will join them later.

Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., and Mrs. Twining, who have been the guests of Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., have returned to Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaretta Porter, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who spent the winter with her father at Fort Leavenworth, has arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., where she will spend the summer as the guest of Miss Sally Smith.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland have arrived at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I., for an indefinite stay. Mrs. Southerland has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Bacon, on the north shore.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, who commands the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Dyer gave a very enjoyable dinner dance for Mrs. Dyer's niece, Miss Evelyn Scott, at their pretty residence, Brookville Farm, near Roslyn, Long Island, Tuesday night, July 8.

Owing to an accident on July 4, Col. H. M. Cronkhite, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite, left his country place, Wondereire, Essex, Conn., July 5, returning to the city in quest of X-ray investigation and surgical examination. Developments indicate that beyond shock and nervous strain no great injury was done and that a few weeks' rest will entirely restore the Colonel to normal conditions.

At the annual meeting held at the University Club, Boston, on July 4, of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, displayed fac-similes of the autographs of the original Massachusetts signers for the state, June 9, 1783—over three hundred and twenty in number—of the Society of the Cincinnati. General Reade was the principal speaker of the meeting, and explained the insignia of the order. He further gave the names, rank and organization of French officers who served with the land forces of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War, beginning with Col. Louis Ansart, who died in Dracut, now Lowell, May 22, 1804.

The auditorium of the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was the scene of a highly successful entertainment on July 4 by the U.S.M.P. Musical and Dramatic Company, under the direction of Chaplain M. G. Doran, U.S.A. There was music, songs, high class vaudeville, dances, jokes, sketches and a slack wire exhibition. The officers on duty at the U.S.M.P. are the following: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M. Corps, commandant; 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Cav., adjutant; Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., executive officer; Major Kent Nelson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., surgeon; Capt. William P. Screws, Q.M. Corps, quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Peck, Inf., commanding 1st Co.; 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., commanding 2d Co.; 1st Lieut. Byard Sneed, 27th Inf., with 1st Co.; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., with 2d Co.; 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C.; Chaplain Michael G. Doran, 10th Inf., chaplain.

"Curiously enough," says the Boston Herald, "in the many tributes that have been paid of late to the part played by Massachusetts men at Gettysburg fifty years ago there has been little or no mention of the late Gen. Edmund Rice, who was at that time a major in command of the 19th Massachusetts. The oversight, as unintentional as it is unfortunate, is the more remarkable since few, if any, sons of Massachusetts, or of the whole North, bore a personal part in the battle more conspicuous for its gallantry and effectiveness, or more widely recognized at the time. General Rice was a Cambridge boy, and he was only twenty-one when, as major of the 19th Massachusetts, he led his men—literally led them, for he was so far in advance that he was the first blue-clad figure to penetrate and fall within the lines of Pickett's advance—in a desperate counter charge on the crisis of the third day that turned the tide of battle. He and his men captured the colors of four Virginia regiments, the 14th, 19th, 53d and 57th, and sent their gallant survivors to the rear as prisoners. Major Rice lost more than half his men and was badly wounded. But he lived to receive a medal of honor for his conspicuous bravery and leadership, and to rise to the rank of general in the Regular Army. He served in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and a few years ago died here in his native state. A beautiful window in the Episcopal church of Wakefield commemorates his memory."

Mrs. Alexander Newton Stark and her sons are spending the summer at York Harbor, Me.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John G. Booton, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., June 25.

A son, Henry David Cooke, was born to the wife of Capt. E. H. Cooke, 2d U.S. Inf., at Honolulu, H.T., June 26, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. George Clayton have returned to Lima, Ohio, after an extended wedding trip, and are at home at 110 South Pierce street.

Comdr. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N., has been detached from the Florida to command the Missouri, vice Comdr. F. B. Bassett, ordered to special duty at the Navy Department.

Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and daughter, Agnes, are spending the summer at 723 Central avenue, Plainfield, N.J., and will be joined there in the fall by Captain Taylor.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d U.S. Cav., and little daughter, Susan, are visiting Mrs. Smith's parents, Dr. H. G. Mauzey and Mrs. Mauzey, at Walla Walla, Wash.

Mrs. Henry Hill Benham, widow of Major Benham, of the Army, is now stopping at the Helderberg Inn, Altamont, N.Y. On Aug. 1 she hopes to go to the Adirondacks for the month.

Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, U.S.A., contributes a grotesque story, "The Mean Pi-Rayte," the scene of which is laid in the Philippines, to the Fiction (August) Number of Scribner's Magazine.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., was at Nara, Japan, June 15, and was to leave June 20 for Korea, Manchuria, Port Arthur and Pekin. He sails from Hong Kong Aug. 20 for Singapore and Java.

Capt. Norton E. Wood, U.S.A., Military Attaché, American Embassy, Madrid, Spain, and mother, Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, sailed July 5 on the White Star S.S. Olympic for Cherbourg and Paris.

Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 14th U.S. Inf., is on a two months' leave to take a trip to Tacoma in his Chalmers torpedo roadster with Mrs. Jepson. They expect to spend the leave in and about Tacoma.

Lieut. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., Mrs. Finney and two children and nurse have taken apartments at 30 High street, Newport, R.I., while the U.S.S. Kansas, to which Lieutenant Finney is attached, is at Newport.

Mrs. John S. Graham, wife of Lieutenant Commander Graham, and daughter of Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., who has been a surgical patient at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, for five weeks, is now recovering.

Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, of the National Preparatory Academy, Highland Falls, N.Y., started July 8 for Colorado to see his new grandson, Tommy Devin Braden, at 1351 Corona street, Denver, and will return about the middle of August.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Buckingham, widow of Commander Buckingham, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Caroline Freeman, of Washington, D.C., spent several days at the Holland House, New York, N.Y., last week, before going to Mount Desert, Me., for the remainder of the summer.

Col. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., and take station for duty as a member of the Ordnance Board and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon.

Leslie's has a likeness of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., of whom it says: "Who was a Senate page way back in 1852, and was afterward appointed to the U.S. Military Academy. There are numerous cases on record where former pages have been appointed to the Military or the Naval Academy."

General Stoessel, who defended Port Arthur against the terrible and successful siege of the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war, recently has become partly paralyzed and has nearly lost his power of speech, and is also in financial straits, and has been compelled to accept the home offered him by one of his former subordinates.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Waterman, U.S.A., have been in Ann Arbor, Mich., the past week. They attended the commencement exercises of their son, Leonard, who has been a prominent member of this year's class at the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the school of medicine and goes to Tri Mountain, in the copper region of Upper Michigan, for next year.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, of New York, N.Y., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Maria Duryee, to Mr. Henry Maynard Kidder, an attorney in New York. Mr. Kidder is a son of the late Dr. Kidder, U.S.N., and a nephew of Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the late summer at the Duryee summer residence at Garrison-on-Hudson.

Capt. Harry A. Field, now in command of the armored cruiser Tennessee, has been ordered to assume command of the battleship Louisiana, succeeding Capt. Templin M. Potts, retired. Comdr. Philip Andrews, now commanding the armored cruiser Montana, will be transferred to the command of the armored cruiser Maryland, of the Pacific Fleet, succeeding Capt. John M. Ellicott, retired. This transfer will take place in August, when the Maryland will return from Alaska, where she now is engaged in testing Alaska coal.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service in annual encampment at Albany, N.Y., July 5, 1913, elected the following officers: Commander, Alfred G. Kennedy, of Albany; senior vice-commander, James E. Pickett, of Amsterdam; junior vice-commander, Philip Martin, of Buffalo; assistant adjutant general, E. S. Miller, of Albany; assistant quartermaster general, A. H. Boys, of Albany; inspector general, Frank A. Perry, of Buffalo; judge advocate, H. J. Diekmann, of Albany; chaplain, W. E. Merry, of Buffalo; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Kolver, of Albany; color sergeants, J. S. Kinney and M. J. Collins, of Albany; color guards, G. Martin, of Buffalo, and G. J. Ferguson, of Albany; secretary, A. J. Tanner, of Albany.

A son, Henry Harris Robert, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Henry Harris Robert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at The Dalles, Ore., June 28, 1913. Capt. and Mrs. Robert are visiting Mrs. Robert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walther, at The Dalles, Ore. Captain Robert having been granted a three months' leave prior to his relief from duty as assistant to Major Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., in charge of the construction work of The Dalles-Celilo Canal. Captain Robert will leave The Dalles about July 15 to visit relatives in the South, and will about Aug. 20 join his new station at Fort Sam

Houston, Texas, where he is under orders to report for duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Southern Department, and at which place Mrs. Robert will join him in September.

Cassier's Magazine for July has an excellent full-page likeness of Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., of whom it says: "General Bixby is Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army, and as such has had charge of many important undertakings, among which may be enumerated: Important harbor and lighthouse work on the Atlantic coast and on the Great Lakes, president of the Mississippi River Commission, advisory engineer to the National Waterways Commission, raising the wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor, besides many special scientific investigations."

"Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, of San Diego, Cal.," says the San Diego Union of June 29, "is becoming noted as a bewitching ingenue, playing repertoire parts. Although not a San Diegoan by birth, Miss Nesmith is happy to call this city her home. Her grandfather, Thomas Nesmith, was one of the pioneers here, having been president of the State Bank of San Diego, established in 1870. Miss Nesmith is passing the summer with her parents at their home on Front street, resting from her work for the first time since her debut here three years ago, when she played with Charles King in his stock company at what was then known as the Garrick, now the Empress Theater. Her opening performance was as 'Riff' in 'Under Southern Skies.' Since that time her repertoire has ranged from broad comedy to Shakespeare. She was with the Girton Stock Company after leaving here in Los Angeles, Omaha and Kansas City. The past two seasons she has been with the Lester Lomergan Stock Company, which just closed a most successful season at Salem, Mass., excepting for a brief time last winter, when she was with Edwin Arden in his production of 'The Question' in New York city. Miss Nesmith inherits her stage ability from her mother, Mrs. Otto Nesmith, who, as Miss Blanche Vaughan, was one of the leading sopranos of the stage world twenty-five years ago and for whom the popular play, 'Blue Jeans,' was written. In addition to her histrionic ability, Miss Nesmith is a musician. She also has a domestic turn of mind. When asked as to her preference for any particular part which she has taken she answered, 'I hardly know. I love so many of them, but I think if I have any favorite it is as Britta in 'Thelma,' with Julie Bagman in 'The Call of the North' a close second.' Miss Nesmith was born in Washington, D.C., her father being at that time with the Signal Corps there. She has traveled from Cuba to Alaska. Since Captain Nesmith's retirement the family has established a home here, and the many friends of her mother and father are welcoming the daughter on her first visit here. When broached on the subject of romance, Miss Nesmith smiled and refused to say anything."

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General concludes that there is no authority for detailing Col. James G. Harbord (captain of Cavalry) as chief of the Philippine Constabulary, the detached service provision of the law providing that "no officer below the rank of major shall be detailed as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with the rank of Colonel, or as commanding officer of the Porto Rican Regiment, or as chief or assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary." In answer to the contention that the chief of the Constabulary is appointed by the Governor of the Philippines, the Judge Advocate General holds that he is also detailed to the duty by the President. In rendering this opinion the Judge Advocate General does not take into consideration the opinion of the Attorney General in the Ray case, which it is generally recognized applies to detached service and detail as well as to appointment by the President.

In the opinion of General Crowder, there is authority for issuing forage to the private mount of an officer even when the latter is on leave of absence. This is on the condition that the horses are kept at the regular stations of the officers. The Comptroller had decided that there is no authority for issuing forage to an officer's mounts when he is on a leave of absence if he should take his horses to his home away from his regular station. The Judge Advocate General concurs with the Comptroller in this view of the question, but where Lieut. C. C. Heath, adjutant of the 13th Brigade of Philippine Scouts, left his horses at the station he was entitled to forage.

The 101st commencement of Hamilton (N.Y.) College was signalled this year by the presence of William Howard Taft, who came to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L., and Hon. Elihu Root, who was present as an alumnus of the institution. When Dr. Taft came forward to take his degree the audience stood up and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." There was much enthusiasm, which was renewed when the ex-President rose to speak at the alumni dinner, following Senator Root. The valedictorian of the year is the son of a much respected and beloved chaplain of the Army, who spent his life at Army posts with his father until he entered Hamilton. Of this young man the Utica Daily Herald says: "Allen Morton Groves, the valedictorian, is a son of Rev. Leslie R. Groves, formerly of this city, and has made a record in scholarship which is remarkable, and which probably stands as the record of the institution. He took the scholarship entrance prize on examination. He won the freshman essay prize and the sophomore essay prize. In his junior year he won not only the essay prize, but the first classical and first mathematical prizes and the F. W. Griffith Greek scholarship. In his junior year he won the Kirkland prize oration, he had the Clark prize and debate appointments, and won the American history prize, the Locke fellowship, the high honor and department honors in American history, Greek and Latin, with the valedictory. The oration of Mr. Groves was a careful study of the Psalms and was a thoughtful and excellent literary production, beautiful in diction, and it was delivered in a clear musical voice. It was one of the notable productions by Hamilton graduates. It was simple, manly and strong."

In the list of graduates of the Military Academy who died during the year, published June 7, a correspondent notes the omission of the name of Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A., retired. His death occurred on March 26, 1913.

INGLORIOUS MEMORIES.

In the spirit of Rudyard Kipling's Recessional, "Lest We Forget," thus wisely discourses the Chicago Tribune.

Celebrations have begun of the centenary of the battle of Lake Erie, one of the victories which helped American historians to shirk the fact that the War of 1812 was in most respects a disgrace to us.

Some day, perhaps, there will be a nation wise enough to set apart anniversaries of failure as well as anniversaries of success. If we were such a nation, these years of 1912, 1913 and 1914 would be full of wholesome humility and national instruction. They would be lightened by some of the most glorious of our memories, from the capture of the Alert by the Essex in eight minutes to the heroic and effectual but fatal defense of the Armstrong privateer in Fayal, and the repulse of Pakenham at New Orleans, which together saved the Mississippi to the Republic.

But also we should not be flinching the insubordination, the unpreparedness, the incompetence, the want of patriotism, the cowardice shown again and again in the land operations and political conduct of this war.

We should remember how we blundered into this war totally unprepared, as we may blunder into one to-day lacking that memory. We should remember how Congress and the country resounded with grandiloquent oratory and the slogan "On to Canada," which civilian wisecracks assured the public could be taken with a small body of volunteers and militia. Civilian wisecracks, in Congress and out, ready to speak with assurance out of their capacious ignorance, are with us to-day, talking incredible peace and opposing preparedness with windy generalities.

We should remember how upon the heels of this jingo eloquence came the fiasco of Hull's invasion and the shameful surrender of his force to a smaller force of Canadians and Indians.

We should remember how Massachusetts and Connecticut played the poltroon in an attempt to keep their militia as home guards instead of adding them to the national forces for the unified operations against the foe. Governor Cole Bleese, of South Carolina, is showing the same spirit to-day in his opposition to the Dick law and his insolent and ignorant treatment of the War Department.

We should remember how the Ohio militia refused to cross into Canada, how the Kentucky mounted militia turned back in the expedition of Hopkins against the Indians of the Wabash. We should remember, especially, the shameful affair of Queenstown, in which a force of Americans who had captured the heights were driven from them and captured because the remainder of the American forces would not cross the river into Canada to support them.

We should remember the futility, the disorder, the incompetence, the greed for bounties, the foolish and suicidal assertion of state rights, the waste, the insubordination which fill the unread pages of this chapter of our history. We should remember and the jingo would meet rebuke, not applause, when in our day he makes his brag of how singly and unprepared the United States can "lick all creation."

On the sea the Republic was prepared, and England less prepared. We won again and again. On the land we relied upon green and undisciplined levies, and we were soundly thrashed again and again. In these operations it was usually only the tiny force of Regulars which held the enemy in check and covered the retreat.

If we remembered, we should listen with less patience to the revival of the very fallacies which brought about the reverses of this war of unpreparedness, and in these centenary years we should see that its mistakes were not perpetuated.

OPEN OR HOODED STIRRUP.

Manila, P.I., May 18, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue of your paper I read comments on the open and hooded stirrups for the use of the Cavalry. When I joined the Army in 1888 we had the open stirrup, and after much effort this was abolished. I have used both stirrups since. The disadvantages of the open stirrup, for American Cavalry are: It is not safe for riding in ranks unless it is made unduly large, and it does not give the necessary protection against heat or cold, to ride with an open stirrup in very hot or very cold weather causes suffering. Using an open stirrup in ranks your neighbor, while going at a gallop, keeps pounding, not on purpose, the upper part of your toes and your shoes with the rowels of his spurs. He cannot help it; you do the same thing to him. To prove this I ask that those interested visit a cavalry stable. Examine the hoods of the old stirrups, and you will find them full of dotted lines, often badly so, caused by the rowels of spurs. This shows that the hood of the stirrup catches what without a hood the foot and shoe of the rider would have to stand. About twenty years ago my captain asked me one day how men came to rowel up their own stirrup hoods that way. I told him then that it is not the owner of the stirrup, but his neighbor that does it. He walked off making ungrudgingly the most uncomplimentary remarks about his powers of observation. For my part I surely hold to the hooded stirrup.

CASPER MAYER, Ord. Sergt., U.S.A.

The Portland Oregonian says: "An incident of more than passing importance is the arrival of Major Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., to take command of the 3d Regiment, Oregon National Guard. His assignment to command of state troops is an innovation on the part of the War Department. It will test to the utmost the military axiom that while a poor colonel may occasionally command a good regiment, a good colonel will never command a poor regiment. Building of a model National Guard regiment is to be Major Martin's aim, and, inasmuch as he has been especially detailed for this work, his whole energy will be devoted to that end. If his efforts establish as a fact that citizen soldiery can be developed and maintained in a high state of efficiency for active field service an invaluable service will have been performed in the interest of national defense. Major Martin is admirably equipped for this undertaking. His life has been devoted to the study of military science. Aside from his many years in command of troops under varying conditions, he has just served four years with the General Staff at Washington. The task ahead of him is not a simple one, however, and his success must depend in no small measure on the

support and co-operation given him by the citizens of Portland."

The tenth annual encampment of the Department of Ohio, United Spanish War Veterans, was held at Bucyrus, Ohio, July 3-5, and brought out a delegate body exceeding two hundred, while the membership in the parade was more than a thousand. The Department went on record as strongly favoring the reintroduction of the canteen feature of the post exchange; to ask legislation prohibiting the use of any flag but that of the United States (and upon proper occasion that of any sovereign foreign nation), and to add any worthy legislation in behalf of the Services. Saturday, July 5, proving the reunion day of the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the war with Spain, the 8th Infantry, O.N.G., was assembled at Bucyrus and in honor of the veterans was paraded in service uniform, 860 strong, by Col. Edward Vollrath, who served as a major in the command in 1898. Among the veterans of the regiment to parade were Col. C. V. Hard, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. Charles Dick (until last year a U.S. Senator from Ohio), and Major Charles R. Miller, U.S.V., of Cleveland, Past Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. The next department encampment will be held at Chillicothe, in Southern Ohio.

The Cathedral School for Girls was planned and is about to be opened in Manila. After the success of Baguio School, which provides for the education of American boys, it was felt that the time to establish a similar school for girls had arrived. The school, which is to be opened in September, will be under the supervision of the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, and such a board of advisers as he may associate with himself. The advantages of Baguio for schools are such that the Cathedral School for Girls will eventually have its permanent home in the summer capital on a well chosen site. But for two years it will be conducted in Manila. Provision is being made for both boarders and day pupils. The curriculum will be the same as in preparatory schools in America. The principal of the school is Mrs. Barbour Walker, who after a distinguished career at the head of the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington, D.C., has resigned in order to contribute her experience and ability to the need in the Philippines. She is taking with her a staff of three competent teachers, who will be supplemented as may be necessary by instructors secured in Manila.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Brockinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., JULY 10, 1913, WAR DEPT.
Major John W. Heavey, 14th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Massachusetts and will proceed to Boston.

The leave granted Capt. William A. Kent, 4th Inf., June 2, 1913, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report Aug. 20, 1913, for duty at the schools.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., upon his own application is retired from active service Aug. 20, 1913, after more than forty-two years' service.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification Orders of Oct. 25, 1888, of the Army, adjutant, vice Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., relieved.

The following promotions of the Cavalry arm are announced: Frank K. Chapin from second lieutenant, 9th, to first lieutenant, June 20, 1913, to 3d Cav.; Henry L. Watson from second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, to first lieutenant, June 20, 1913, to 1st Cavalry.

First Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav., from assignment to that regiment and placed on the unassigned list.

Leave five days to Capt. Henry W. Bunn, C.A.C.

First Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, O.D., to the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 7, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Capt. William J. Little, M.C., to be major July 2, 1913, vice Brooks, retired from active service July 1, 1913.

G.O. 44, JUNE 24, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. I., G.O. 133, War D., Sept. 28, 1911, as amended by Par. I., G.O. 34, War D., May 21, 1913, relating to the detail of sergeants for duty with the Organized Militia, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

In order to carry out the provisions of Sec. 20 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the President, exercising the discretion resting with him under the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, authorizes the following additions to the enlisted strength of the Army:

Eighteen sergeants to each of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th Regiments of Infantry; 6 sergeants to the 12th Infantry; and 1 sergeant to the 24th Infantry; 6 sergeants to the 1st Field Artillery; 8 sergeants to each of the 3d and 4th Regiments of Field Artillery, and 7 sergeants to each of the 5th and 6th Regiments of Field Artillery; such additional sergeants to be assigned to companies and batteries, but no company will contain more sergeants than the number (six) authorized by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and no battery more than the number (eight) authorized by the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907. The additional sergeants thus authorized shall be available exclusively for detail to duty in connection with the Organized Militia. Vacancies in the grade of sergeant created by this authorization shall be filled by regimental commanders by the appointment of enlisted men designated to them therefor by the Adjutant General of the Army.

II. By direction of the President, as amended by page 6, Par. I., G.O. 8, War D., March 30, 1912, as amended by Par. II., G.O. 19, War D., March 3, 1913, as relates to "additional strength" prescribed for certain organizations, is amended by changing the number of sergeants provided for duty with the Organized Militia from 115 to 169 and the total additional from 462 to 516.

III. With a view to securing uniformity in the preparation of enlistment papers and descriptive and assignment cards in the case of enlistment of dishonorably discharged men, there will be shown on the brief of the enlistment paper the ordinal number of the enlistment, the organization in which last service was rendered, the fact and date of dishonorable discharge, and on the descriptive and assignment card there will be shown the organization in which his last service was rendered, the fact and date of honorable discharge, and the statement that the soldier is now serving in the first enlistment period. The enlistment terminated by a dishonorable discharge will not be counted as an enlistment in giving the ordinal number on the enlistment paper.

Similar notation will be made on those papers in the case of enlistment of a man to whom a deserter's release has been issued or who has been discharged without honor, except that in place of the fact and date of dishonorable discharge there will be substituted the fact and date of issuance of the de-

serter's release or of discharge without honor, and that the enlistment period to be entered on the descriptive and assignment card will be determined from the man's prior service, as follows: (1) A soldier who has been discharged without honor or who deserted from his first enlistment will, on again enlisting, enter upon his first enlistment period. (2) A soldier, who, prior to the enlistment from which he may have been discharged without honor, had, prior to May 11, 1908, service which entitled him to re-enlist pay, or who, under the Act of May 11, 1908, had acquired the right to count a completed enlistment period, either by having been honorably discharged at the termination of his enlistment or honorably discharged for the convenience of the Government after serving more than half of his enlistment, will, on again enlisting, enter upon his second enlistment period. (3) A deserter to whom a deserter's release has been granted or who may establish his right thereto, and who, prior to the enlistment from which he deserted had earned the right to re-enlist pay or to count a completed enlistment, will also, on again enlisting, enter upon his second enlistment period.

The following remark will also be entered on both papers: Re-enlisted by authority of the Secretary of War pursuant to the Act of Aug. 23, 1912.

IV. Par. I., G.O. 182, War D., Aug. 30, 1907, as amended by Par. I., G.O. 50, War D., April 14, 1911, is further amended to read as follows:

7. Submarine mine property will be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance semi-annually, June 30 and Dec. 31, on the form issued by the Ordnance Department for the purpose, by the coast defense artillery engineer. An extra copy of the return without vouchers will be sent on the same dates directly to the disbursing officer, torpedo depot, Fort Totten, N.Y. On the copy sent to the disbursing officer there will be added below the line "Remaining on hand," etc., a line to be designated, "Approved project required," and a sheet will be attached showing what articles of Classes 1 and 2 are surplus and not required for use at the post.

V. The second section of Par. 1, Cir. 2, War D., Jan. 15, 1908, regarding the mode of carrying the first aid packet, field, is amended so as to require that the packet shall be inserted, ring down, in the pouch for first aid packet.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 21, JUNE 18, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tabulated statement which shows the standing of the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps based on figures of merit attained at target practice during the year 1912, and classified as contemplated by Para. 144 to 148, inclusive, Regulations for the Instruction and Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, 1913.

In the firing with 12-inch mortars, carriage model 1891, first practice, the 76th Company, Fort Hancock, Capt. A. F. Casad, stood No. 1 with a figure of merit of 117.94.

In firing with 12-inch mortars, carriage model 1896, the 35th and 41st Companies, Fort Monroe, with Capt. H. T. Matthews, battery commander, stood No. 1 and had a figure of merit at first practice of 217.27.

The 68th Company at Fort Baker stood No. 1 with 12-inch guns, barbette mount, Lieut. J. R. Ellis, battery commander, with a figure of merit on first practice of 82.25.

With 12-inch gun, disappearing mount, first practice, 2-gun batteries, the 166th Company, Fort Monroe, stood No. 1 with a figure of merit of 759.41. Capt. R. H. Williams was battery commander.

The bulletin gives numerous other data.

BULLETIN 22, JUNE 24, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. The following is added to Table II., Bulletin No. 16, War Dept., April 12, 1913, under the heading "Revolver firing," page 5:

	Expert revolver shots.	Unquali- fied.
Coast Artillery Corps:		
Enlisted men	35	2,361
Commissioned officers	39	350

II. The publication "Elements of Military Sketching" (Barnes) is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. I., Bulletin No. 3, War D., March 4, 1912, as amended.

III. The publication "Making a Soldier" (Sharpe) is added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. I., Bulletin No. 3, War D., March 4, 1912, as amended.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, JULY 1, 1913, 3D DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., having reported this date, is assigned to duty and announced as chief surgeon of the division.

G.O. 31, JULY 3, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

This order publishes instructions with reference to the annual physical examinations and tests of officers, prescribed in G.O. 148, War D., 1910.

G.O. 7, JULY 1, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., having reported this date, is assigned to duty as sanitary inspector, assistant to the department surgeon, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 8, JULY 3, 1913, WESTERN DEPT.

Gives instructions for riding and walking tests required for officers within the geographical limits of this department. The examination of all officers below the grade of major stationed in the vicinity of the city of San Francisco, not serving at a military post, will be made by the attending surgeon at these headquarters.

All officers below the grade of major, not serving at a military station, will report at the nearest military post for their examination. They will arrange with the C.O. of such post for the examination at such time prior to November 1 of each year as will interfere least with their regular duties.

G.O. 16, JUNE 26, 1913, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The 3d New York Engineer District is hereby transferred from the Eastern Division to the Northeast Division.

By command of the Chief of Engineers:

EDW. BURR, Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.
Major Adrian S. Fleming, A.G., is detailed to take the course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from Nov. 15-Dec. 15, 1913. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill for duty and return to his proper station. (July 3, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.
Capt. L. C. Brown, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps July 10. (July 7, War D.)
Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), is assigned to the 27th Co., C.A.C., July 11, 1913, and will join company. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Q.M.C. (Field Art.), will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report in person on Aug. 25, 1913, to the C.O., 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 25, 1913, and then return to his present station. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. William B. Baker, Q.M.C., will proceed to Winchester, Va., in time to arrive there on the morning of July 8, 1913, for assignment to temporary duty as assistant to Major James A. Logan, Jr., Q.M.C., and upon the completion of this duty will return to proper station. (July 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patterson, Q.M.C., Alcatraz, Cal., will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Walter S. McMillan, Q.M.C. Sergeant McMillan upon relief will be returned to his proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, Q.M.C., upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. John H. Doran, Q.M.C. (July 3, War D.)

Sergt. William M. Thompson, Q.M.C., Fort Clark, Texas, will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for assignment to duty with the 11th Infantry. (July 2, War D.)

Sergt. Alex B. Stames, Q.M.C., Douglas, Ariz., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 7, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 155, July 5, 1913, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Q.M.C. (Field Artillery), will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report in person

on Aug. 25, 1913, to the C.O., 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 31, 1913, and upon completion return to present station. (July 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 5, these headquarters, March 21, 1913, as assigns Capt. William B. Cowin, Q.M.C., quarter-master of Henry Barracks, and instructions pertaining to that specific duty, is revoked. (June 30, D.P.R.)

Master Electr. Ira S. Snodgrass, Q.M.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (July 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., now at Gettysburg, Pa., will proceed at the proper time to Winchester, Va., arriving there about July 18, 1913, for duty and on completion return to proper station, Fort Screven, Ga. (June 26, E.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., from duty with Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, now at Gettysburg, Pa., and will return to his proper station, Washington Barracks, D.C. (June 27, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to Washington for duty as librarian of the Surgeon-General's Office.

Capt. Arthur C. Christie, M.C., will proceed to New York city, N.Y.; Fort Andrews and Fort Strong, Mass.; and Fort Williams, Maine, on business pertaining to the investigation and installation of X-ray machines at those stations. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., relieved. (July 8, War D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C. (July 1, 2d Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Coleridge L. Beaven, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Howard, Md., and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. John H. H. Scudder, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. John D. Brooks, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty from July 10-30, 1913, at Fort Meade, S.D. (July 8, War D.)

First Lieut. John M. Armstrong, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty from July 14-Aug. 22, 1913, at Fort Snelling, Minn. (July 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. (July 9, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Robert E. Weir, H.C., Fort Myer, Va., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Boston. (July 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., is relieved from further duty with this division, to take effect July 1, 1913, and will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (June 30, 2d Div.)

Sergt. John Mason, H.C., on Aug. 6, 1913, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, War D.)

Acting Cook Warren Krieger, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, War D.)

FIELD HOSPITALS.

Field Hospital No. 1 (from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.), now at Camp for Civil War Veterans, Gettysburg, Pa., will, upon termination of that camp, proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, so as to arrive there on or before Aug. 10, 1913, for duty at the National and International Matches. (July 21, E.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C. OF E.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 99, April 29, 1913, War D., as relieves Major William W. Harbo, C.E., from duty at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., is revoked. (July 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., and take station for duty as a member of the Ordnance Board. Colonel Birnie is detailed as a member of a joint Army and Navy board appointed for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture and test of gun forgings and such questions relating to gun forgings as shall be referred to the board from time to time by the proper authorities of the War Department and the Navy Department, vice Col. Frank Baker, O.D. (July 3, War D.)

Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., is detailed as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., relieved. (July 3, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 153, July 2, 1913, War D., is amended to read as follows: Leave one month to Capt. Halstead P. Councilman, O.D. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, O.D. (second lieutenant, Field Artillery), will proceed at the proper time to Leon Springs, Texas, and attend the target practice of the 1st Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for such part of the month of September, 1913, as may be necessary to enable him to conduct the fire of his proper unit and to observe such parts of this practice as may be necessary for his efficiency, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph C. Comenu, Fort Fremont, S.C., will be sent to Fort Sumter, S.C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. August Schnebel, who will be sent to Fort Fremont, S.C., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ludwig Leiner, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Fisher, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 2, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Frank N. Moseley, S.C., Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward A. Seeley, Co. M, Signal Corps, General Supply Depot, Fort Mason, Cal., will proceed without delay to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty at Experimental Camp of Instruction for Students of Educational Institutions, at that post from July 1-Aug. 8, 1913. (June 26, Western D.)

Master Signal Electr. Charles H. Carpenter, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav., now on leave, will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to Militia duty until Aug. 10, 1913, when he will proceed to Winchester, Va., Cavalry camp of instruction at that place for duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to return to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the opening of the Army School of the Line. (July 7, War D.)

The leave granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (June 28, Western D.)

The band of the 1st Cavalry will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in time to arrive there by July 31 for duty at that post during the month of August, 1913, and upon expiration of that period will return to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 28, Western D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will join regiment at Texas City, Texas. (July 8, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav. (July 3, 2d Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. McCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Corpl. Frederick Taggett, Troop E, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 2, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Second Lieut. William W. Erwin, 9th Cav., will proceed at

once to West Point, N.Y., for duty, and so much of Par. 22, S.O. 109, May 10, 1913, War D., as directs Lieutenant Erwin to report at the Academy on Aug. 20, 1913, is amended accordingly. (July 7, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., now in camp near Winchester, Va., will report in person to Major James A. Logan, jr., Q.M.C., camp quartermaster, for temporary duty. (July 2, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

Chief Musician John H. Scully, band, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is transferred as chief musician to the 14th Recruit Company and will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty as aid to Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S. Army, and will report in person to the C.O., 6th Cavalry, for duty with Troop D of that regiment for one month, and then report in person to Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., for assignment to duty as aid. (July 2, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 13th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line and will report at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 20, 1913, for duty. (July 9, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty at Marfa, Texas, and will join his proper station, Fort Clark, Texas. (June 21, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 1, 1913, to Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (June 21, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Par. 4, S.O. 152, July 1, 1913, War D., relating to Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., is revoked. (July 7, War D.)

Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., will report in person to the Chief Division of Militia Affairs, for duty in his office, vice Major Samuel G. Jones, General Staff, relieved. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., will proceed as soon as practicable after July 31, 1913, to Winchester, Va., and report for duty with the 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station at such time as it shall be necessary to resume his duties at the Wentworth Military Academy. (July 3, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 102, these headquarters, June 16, 1913, relieving the band, 15th Cavalry, from duty at the Field Artillery Camp, Tobyhanna, Pa., and directing its return to Fort Myer, Va., so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 3, 1913, is revoked. This band will proceed from Gettysburg, Pa., to Tobyhanna, Pa., and will remain at the latter place until further orders. (July 1, E.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months, about July 15, 1913, to Col. Robert D. Read, Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 19, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Capt. James H. Bryson, 1st Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, July 11, 1913, vice Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Q.M.C., relieved from detail, July 10. Captain Bryson will proceed by the first available transport to Manila. (July 7, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Sergt. William Burns, Battery F, 3d Field Art., camp of instruction, Tobyhanna, Pa., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts. He will be sent to Boston, Mass., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

Capt. Edwin T. Austin, 3d Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and report on Aug. 1, 1913, to the C.O. of that arsenal for the purpose of supervising the modification of the Cavalry equipment. Captain Austin will return to his present station not later than Sept. 1, 1913. (July 9, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The leave granted Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art., is extended fifteen days. (July 8, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 6, 1913, to Veto. Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art. (July 3, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Capt. Alden F. Brewster, 4th Field Art. (July 2, 2d Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Sparta, Wis., and report in person on Aug. 1, 1913, to C.O., Battery D, 5th Field Art., for duty until Aug. 10, 1913. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Hall will comply with orders heretofore issued by the Central Department. (July 3, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 27, 1913, is granted Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A.C. (July 2, E.D.)

Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 31st Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (June 26, E.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 52d Co., C.A.C., is placed on the unassigned list, and detailed as an inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Reserves of New Hampshire. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. John P. Terrell, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 1, E.D.)

Leave one month, at once, to 1st Lieut. Clement C. Heth, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (June 30, Western D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Leonard T. Waldron from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, and assigned to the 38th Co. He will join that company.

Capt. Lewis Turtle from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Augustus Norton is relieved from assignment to the 93d Co., placed on the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for duty on his staff. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C., from duty at the U.S.M.A. and is attached to the 3d Co., C.A.C., Aug. 5, 1913. Lieutenant Greene will proceed at the proper time to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and report on that date for duty with that company until Sept. 1, 1913, when he will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and enter upon recruiting duty at that place. (July 2, War D.)

Leave four months, effective about Aug. 20, 1913, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Fred L. Perry, C.A.C. (June 28, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Shepler W. Fitz Gerald, C.A.C., will proceed to and take temporary station at Marion, Mass., for duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (June 8, E.D.)

Sergt. Henry Van Wie, 155th Co., C.A.C., now at the School of Application for Engineers, Militia of New York, Peekskill, N.Y., will proceed to New York city, reporting to Capt. J. B. W. Corey, Field Art., inspector-instructor, for duty as instructor with the Provisional Battery of Field Artillery of New York, during the march of that organization to Montauk Point, N.Y., and the School of Application until July 21, 1913. Upon the termination of the school Sergeant Van Wie will return to station. (June 28, E.D.)

The following officers having been selected as competitors in the Departmental Rifle Competition to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 14-19, 1913, will proceed to that post and report in person not later than July 12, for duty accordingly: First Lieuts. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav., Ralph W. Drury, 16th Inf., Rutherford S. Haritz, 21st Inf., John G. Macomb, 14th Inf., and Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. George C. Bowen, 20th Inf., and William H. Simpson, 6th Inf. (July 1, Western D.)

The following officers having been selected as competitors in the Departmental Revolver Competition to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 21-28, 1913, will proceed

to that post and report not later than July 19 for duty accordingly: First Lieuts. Elliott Casare, 16th Inf., Edward M. O'Neil, 1st Cav., Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., Lincoln B. Chamber, C.A.C., and Philip Remington, 12th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., and Herbert L. Taylor, 21st Inf. (July 1, Western D.)

Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., will proceed about July 16, 1913, to Fort Williams, Maine; Fort Andrews, Mass., and Fort Greble, R.I., for the purpose of observing joint coast defense exercises to be held at those posts. (July 9, War D.)

Leave from July 10-30, 1913, is granted Capt. William S. Bowen, C.A.C. (July 9, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, to join his regiment. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. John J. Bursleigh, 3d Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person July 15, 1913, to the Executive Officer, Departmental Competitions, for duty as range officer during the department rifle and revolver competitions. (July 1, E.D.)

First Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will proceed to the Stony Point Rifle Range, Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (June 30, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (July 3, 2d Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Leave one month and ten days, effective about July 8, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. White, 5th Inf. (July 2, E.D.)

The 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, will, upon termination of the Camp for Civil War Veterans at Gettysburg, Pa., return to its proper station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. So much of Par. 2, G.O. 20, these headquarters, June 9, 1913, as directs the 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, to remain at Gettysburg, Pa., until Aug. 15, 1913, is revoked. (July 1, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., from station at Jefferson City, Mo., to Nevada, Mo., in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of Militia of Missouri. (July 3, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

COL. R. C. VAN VLIET, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Major Tredwell W. Moore, 7th Inf. (July 3, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

COL. R. C. VAN VLIET, ATTACHED.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 7th Inf. (July 8, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 10th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 2, E.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 5, to 1st Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (June 27, Western D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave two months, about July 15, 1913, to Chaplain Henry L. Durrant, 17th Inf. (June 30, E.D.)

Leave one month and seven days, effective July 1, 1913, to Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, 17th Inf. (June 23, 2d Div.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

COL. C. R. NOYES, ATTACHED.

COL. J. S. ROGERS, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Harry H. Reeves, Co. H, and Wayne Smeltz, Co. L, 18th Inf., are designated to participate in the Departmental Revolver Competition. (June 21, 2d Cav.)

Leave one month, July 23, to 2d Lieut. John S. Sullivan, 18th Inf. (July 2, 2d Div.)

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., from further duty at Texas City, Texas, and will report at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty until July 31, 1913, when he will comply with previous orders. (July 9, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf. (June 29, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th Inf. (June 23, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave ten days to Major Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., General Staff. (July 3, War D.)

The 20th Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah, except such portion of the regiment as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the post and guard for prisoners, will proceed by marching to the vicinity of Heber City, Wasatch county, Utah, arriving at that place not later than July 19 for the purpose of a period of field training and to participate in an encampment of the Militia of Utah to be held near that place July 20-31, 1913. (June 27, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month, about July 5, 1913, to Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf. (July 2, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 2, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf. (June 30, 2d Div.)

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Texas City, effective July 1, 1913, and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty. (June 29, 2d Div.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. Captain Laubach will repair to Washington for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. William C. Miller, 23d Inf. (June 21, 2d Cav.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, 23d Inf. (July 18, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 14, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Roy H. Coles, 23d Inf. (July 2, 2d Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. E. P. PENDLETON, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (July 1, 2d Div.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th Inf., with permission to go beyond the sea. (July 3, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave one month to Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf. (June 29, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month to Capt. Frank B. Bamford, 28th Inf. (July 1, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jere Baxter, 28th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 2, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Lieut. John W. Lang, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 29th Inf. He will upon relief from duty at West Point, N.Y., join his company. (July 2, War D

The band of the 30th Infantry about Aug. 1, 1913, will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty for a period of two months, and upon expiration of that period will return to station at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (July 1, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., from command of the port of embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Sill, Okla., for temporary duty. (July 5, War D.)

Leave seven days to 1st Lieut. John R. McGinness, Inf. (July 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf., officer in charge of Militia affairs of the department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash.; to the camp of instruction of the Militia of Washington at Cosgrove, Wash.; to Portland, Ore., and to the camp of instruction of the Militia of Oregon at Tillamook, Ore., and upon completion of the duty return to station at these headquarters. (July 1, Western D.)

1st Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. Will be sent to 1st Lieut. William L. Patterson, 7th Inf., 2d Lieut. Elmer C. Desbry, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John G. Thornell, 4th Inf. (June 29, 2d Div.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER. Leave twenty-five days, effective about July 20, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Felix Emmanuelli, P.R.R. of Inf. (July 1, E.D.)

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 20, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Rafael Bird, P.R.R. of Inf. (July 1, E.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSION.

The following enlisted men have been found qualified to enter the final competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, mobile Army. Those who are now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent by their respective C.O. to that post with orders to report on or before July 30, 1913, for the purpose indicated, the examination to be conducted by a board of officers to be convened at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 1, 1913:

Corpl. Henry Abbey, Jr., Troop C, 11th Cav.
Corpl. Ray W. Barker, Q.M.C., at Fort Myer, Va.
Corpl. James F. Blawn, Co. B, 7th Inf.
Corpl. Robert E. Carmody, Co. M, 7th Inf.
Corpl. Earl H. Coyle, Co. B, 16th Inf.
Corpl. Stanley C. Drake, Troop M, 13th Cav.
Sergt. Edmund P. Duval, Troop G, 11th Cav.
Pvt. Mack Garr, Co. I, 15th Inf.
Sergt. John N. Johnson, Jr., Co. A, 1st Battalion, Engrs.
Corpl. Frank B. Jordan, Co. C, 3d Inf.
Corpl. Ernest Sedlacek, 3d Co., Coast Art. Corps. (July 5, War D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as instructors at regimental camps, Texas Militia, Camp Mabry, Texas: 1st Lieut. William L. Patterson, 7th Inf., 2d Lieut. Elmer C. Desbry, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John G. Thornell, 4th Inf. (June 29, 2d Div.)

INSTRUCTOR-SERGEANTS FOR MILITIA.

The following enlisted men will be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for participation in the course of instruction, with a view to their detail for duty with the Militia:

First Cavalry, Q.M. Sergt. Harry Taylor, Troop H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
Second Cavalry, Sergt. Thomas V. Johnson, Troop G, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Third Cavalry, Sergt. Frederic C. Baumann, Troop G, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Fifth Cavalry, Corpl. Edward D. Lucey, Troop A, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Sixth Cavalry, Sergt. Guy Russell, Troop F, Texas City, Texas.
Twelfth Cavalry, Sergt. Clifford J. Jury, Troop B, Fort Robinson, Neb.
Thirteenth Cavalry, Sergts. Marion Richmond, Troop F, and Alexander C. Fletcher, Troop M, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Fourteenth Cavalry, 1st Sergt. Thomas J. Jenkins, Troop F, Eagle Pass, Texas, and Sergt. Clinton G. Burgess, Troop M, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Fifteenth Cavalry, 1st Sergt. William H. Day, Troop H, and Corpl. David R. Mims, Troop E, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
First Infantry, 1st Sergt. James Cook, Co. L; Sergt. Wilbur L. Smothers, Co. M; and Edward H. Brown, Co. K; and Corpl. Bert James, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N.Y.

Fourth Infantry, Sergts. Walcott H. Simmons, Co. D; Godfred Larsen, Co. E; and Thomas Carroll, Co. G, and Q.M. Sergt. Walter G. Champlin, Co. I, Galveston, Texas.

Fifth Infantry, Sergt. Baron B. Browne, Co. C; Pvt. Lew E. Kelly, Co. A; Corpl. Joseph C. Duell, Co. C; and Pvt. Clyde H. Lamb, Co. B, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sixth Infantry, Sergts. John F. Barnoske, Co. E; Edward L. Shelton, Co. H; John R. Baldwin, Co. K; and Walter Jesse, Co. L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh Infantry, Sergts. Philip B. Decker, Co. A, and Charles H. O'Brien, Co. G, Galveston, Texas.

Ninth Infantry, Sergt. Samuel Wiener, Co. B, and Corpl. John T. Miller, Co. H, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Eleventh Infantry, Sergts. George A. Strick, Co. G, and James L. Bryant, Co. B, Texas City, Texas.

Twelfth Infantry, Sergts. Dennis Burns, Co. M, and Fred Bothwell, Co. G, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Fourteenth Infantry, Sergts. Charles V. Ammons, Co. F, Fort Lawton, Wash., and Guy L. Brotherson, Co. K, Fort George Wright, Wash.

Sixteenth Infantry, 1st Sergt. Louis P. Patten, Co. H, and Corpl. Henry L. Thompson, Co. I, Presidio of San Francisco.

Seventeenth Infantry, Sergts. Phillip C. Langenbach, Co. H, and Charles P. Ustine, Co. G, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Eighteenth Infantry, Sergts. Wiley G. Sisson, Co. D, and John J. Welch, Co. I, Texas City, Texas.

Nineteenth Infantry, Sergts. John L. Sweeney, Co. I, and John S. Bayes, Co. K, Galveston, Texas.

Twentieth Infantry, Sergts. John A. Ashworth, Co. B, and Jesse Mitchell, Co. L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

Twenty-first Infantry, Sergts. Warren J. Riley, Co. F, and George C. Collier, Co. M, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Twenty-second Infantry, Sergts. Frank E. Schneider, Co. A, and Lewis R. Morgan, Co. G, Texas City, Texas.

Twenty-third Infantry, Corpl. Raymond Morgan, Co. A, and Pvt. Norman B. Beaver, Co. K, Texas City, Texas.

Twenty-fourth Infantry, Sergt. Lawrence Reilly, Co. E, and Corpl. John J. McMahon, Co. I, Texas City, Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, Sergt. Henry F. Parish, Co. A, and Archibald Cornett, Co. L, Texas City, Texas.

Twenty-sixth Infantry, Sergts. Robert A. Keith, Co. A, and William J. Huddleston, Co. K, Galveston, Texas.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Q.M. Sergt. Harry Meyer, Co. G, and Sergt. Clifford A. Gray, Co. H, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

RANGE OFFICERS AT CAMP PERRY.

The following officers are detailed as range officers for the National and International Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15-Sept. 9, 1913, inclusive:

Capt. Albert B. Sloan, Frank S. Bowen, James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Russell C. Langdon, Robert O. Ragsdale, Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge and Harrison J. Price, all Inf.

First Lieuts. Edwin Butcher, Inf., Francis C. Endicott, Inf., Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., E. R. Warner, McCabe, Cav., George A. Lynch, Inf., Charles A. Thuis, Inf., Manfred Lanza, Inf., Fay W. Brabson, Inf., Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf., Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., Albert G. Goodwyn, 9th Inf., Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., Walter Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf., Charles C. Herman, Jr., 3d Inf., Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., Napoleon W. Riley, Inf., William R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., Laurence M. Purcell, 26th Inf., Corbit S. Hoffman, 23d Inf., Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav., Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav., Everett N. Bowman, 14th Inf., George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., Carl H. Müller, Cav., Oscar Foley, Cav., Joseph F. Ware, Inf., Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., Edwin Gunner, Inf., Edward E. McCallum, 3d Inf., Henry T. Bull, Cav., and Clyde R. Abraham, 27th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Roy A. Hill, 7th Inf., and Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav.

The officers named, with the exception of Captain Ragsdale and Lieutenants Mygatt, Müller, Ware, Gunner and Bull, will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry and report in person on Aug. 12, 1913, to the executive officer of the matches for duty. Captain Ragsdale will proceed as soon as practicable after Aug. 21, 1913; Lieutenant Mygatt will proceed as soon as practicable after Aug. 23, 1913; and Lieutenants Müller, Ware, Gunner and Bull will proceed after the conclusion of the camp of instruction for college students at Gettysburg, Pa., to Camp Perry for duty.

Upon the conclusion of the matches the officers named will return to their proper stations. (July 3, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Wenhonah Military Academy, Wenhonah, N.J. (July 3, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

In compliance with instructions from the War Department dated June 12, 1913, a board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to make a thorough examination and report in every case, whether received from another station or arising at the post, in which an enlisted man at the post shall have been reported as unfit for service by reason of disability. Each man undergoing this examination will be kept, either in hospital or attached to one of the organizations of the post, under observation for a sufficient length of time to enable the board to determine whether the man should be discharged or should be subjected to operative or other treatment at the post or at a general hospital, or should be returned to duty or otherwise disposed of. Especial care will be taken by the board in every case in which disability is found, to ascertain and report whether the disability existed prior to enlistment, and, if so, whether the medical officer who enlisted the man is or is not blamable for having done so, the name of the medical officer who made the enlistment to be stated in the report, if ascertainable from papers accessible to the board. In each case in which the board finds a man unfit for service, it will report its conclusion, based upon its examination and data before it, as to whether the disqualifying disability originated in the line of duty or not. The board will render to the commanding officer of the post a separate report in each case, setting forth fully the results of the examination made by the board, the conclusions reached by it and its recommendation as to action to be taken in the case. Detail for the board: Major Basil H. Dutcher, Major Francis M. C. Usher and Capt. Henry D. Thomason, Med. Corps. (June 21, S.D.)

A board of officers is hereby appointed to inquire into and report upon the cause and circumstances attending the wrecking of Engine No. 1, Coast Artillery School power plant. Detail for the board: Major William P. Pence, Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland and 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C. (July 15, C.A.S.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., 1st Lieut. James E. McDonald, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George W. Ederly, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 22, 1913, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces to determine their qualifications for the command of troops in such forces. (July 8, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 1, 1913, for the competitive examination of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Infantry. Detail for the board: Majors William N. Bisham, M.C., Kent Nelson, M.C., and Harry A. Smith, 28th Inf., Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., Ernest E. Haskell, Inf., Max C. Tyler, C.E., and Rhees Jackson, Inf. (July 8, War D.)

SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., and report in person July 15, 1913, to the Executive Officer, Departmental Competitions, for duty in connection with the Department Rifle and Revolver Competitions: Major William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., chief range officer; Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., adjutant and statistical officer; 1st Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., Q.M. Ord. and signal officer; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, Jr., 29th Inf., officer in charge competition mess.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, P.R.R. Inf., Miles K. Taulbee, P.R.R. Inf., and Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf., 1st Lieuts. James Regan, 9th Inf., Charles G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf., John S. Upham, Inf., and Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., 2d Lieuts. James C. Williams 9th Inf., James L. Frink, 3d Inf., Robert Coker, 3d Inf., Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., Joseph T. Clement, 9th Inf., Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf., and Ralph E. Jones, 17th Inf., as range officers.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Sergt. John Murphy, 4th Co., U.S.M.P.G., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 9, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.		Arrive		Arrive		Lay days	
Leave	about	Leave	about	Leave	about	at	Manila
Transport S.F.		Transport		Transport			
Thomas	June 19	June 27	July 10	July 15	8		
Logan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 1	14		
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14		
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	13		
Logan	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13		
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	14		
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14		

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.		Arrive		Arrive		Lay days	
Leave	about	Leave	about	Leave	about	at	S.F.
Transport		Transport		Transport			
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23		
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24		
Thomas	July 15	July 20	Aug. 3	Aug. 11	24		
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	23		
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 12	23		
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Nov. 11	23		
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 3	Dec. 13	23		
Sherman	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 11	24		

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., June 25.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., July 5.
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., June 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, June 21; left Honolulu July 9.
SUNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila June 19; left Honolulu June 28.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Washington, Md.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Strong, Mass.
GENERAL EDWARD C. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort McKinley, Me.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 6, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, and for Major Smith, of St. Louis. Capt. C. L. Foster, M.C., left Monday for Fort Sheridan, to remain a week.

Mrs. A. E. Williams entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames James Hanson, H. G. Humphries, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Holmes, W. W. Merrill, R. C. Taylor and J. A. McAllister. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. J. M. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, entertained at a young people's luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Ethel Jones, Mr. Marion Jones, cadet M.A., Miss Aileen Griffith, Mr. Childs Howard, Mr. Merrill Lounsbury and Mr. Henry Jones. Mr. Lounsbury, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard for ten days, left Tuesday evening for his home in Chicago.

Mrs. Lininger, of New York, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Jones on Tuesday. Lieut. J. O. Peterson returned on Tuesday from Nashville, Tenn., where he spent two weeks. Mrs. F. H. Burr, wife of Lieutenant Burr, entertained at supper Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor. Mr. Fordyce Kimball and Mr. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, spent Monday and Tuesday with Mr. James Nolan.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Farmer had as guests to supper Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss Aileen Griffith and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, wife of Captain Taylor, M.C. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor had supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. Mrs. J. R. Starkey, wife of Lieutenant Starkey, was hostess at an informal luncheon on Thursday. Mr. James Nolan is spending a few days in St. Louis as the guest of Judge and Mrs. O'Neill Ryan.

Thanks to Colonel Slaker, a charming Fourth of July was spent at Jefferson Barracks. The band played appropriate music, and many pleasure parties came to the post all day by the street cars and trains as well as by automobiles. A suitable spot was designated where those who wished an old-style celebration could indulge in fireworks, and at the same time the advocates of the same Fourth were undisturbed. A vaudeville entertainment was given in the evening in place of the fireworks of former years. The post hall was handsomely decorated. All members of the garrison and their families were invited, and by the appearance of the hall all accepted. Professionals from St. Louis furnished the entertainment. There were seven numbers on the program, all of which were loudly applauded. Later in the evening a Dutch supper was served at the club for the officers and their families.

Mr. F. J. Weber, chief musician, left Friday for his new station at Washington Barracks. On his way he will stop over in South Bend and Mishawaka, Ind., to visit relatives. The entire post regrets losing Mr. Weber.

Mrs. James Hanson left Saturday for a two days' visit with friends in Indiana. Major D. C. Howard, M.C., returned Friday evening from a week's visit in New York. Mrs. F. H. Burr, wife of Lieutenant Burr, entertained at supper Saturday for Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes. Later the party motored to Sunset Inn.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 6, 1913.

Lieut. Eli E. Bennett joined last Tuesday for duty with the 20th Co. On Thursday orders were received transferring him to the 77th Co. This is the second time Lieutenant Bennett has been attached to the 20th Co. for three days. Lieut. J. K. Crain has been ordered to Fort Screven for duty. The orders came as a great surprise, and the entire garrison regret his leaving, as both he and his charming wife are very popular. Thursday Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Lieut. and Mrs. Crain.

For July 4 arrangements were made for the post to entertain such officers and enlisted men as could come over from Morgan for a ball game between the two posts. The Holabird arrived from Morgan about noon. Great regrets were expressed to find that our visitors had made previous arrangements at the hotel in Pensacola and several good dinners were minus guests. On the trip were Chaplain and Mrs. Newsome, Messrs. Newsome, who were "the battery" of the visiting ball team, and Miss Mary Newsome; Miss Cullon, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, who were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Maybach during their stay here; and Lieutenants Smith, Campbell and Cunningham. About forty enlisted men came. Unfortunately a severe thunder shower spoiled the afternoon ball game. The outdoor movies, with an excellent band concert in the evening, were enjoyed very much.

Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Bender and Mrs. Morse, and for supper Chaplain Newsome and his family. Mrs. Morse entertained Miss Cullon and Lieutenant Cunningham at supper. Two ball games were arranged for the following day, both being won by our team, who seemed to be in much better condition than the visitors. Capt. and Mrs. Geere were entertained at lunch on Saturday by Mrs. Morse.

On July 4 Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd entertained at supper for Mrs. Ellis Knowles, Miss Knowles, Miss Russell, Lieutenants Winslow and Colton and Peter Knowles. Miss Russell, daughter of Col. W. H. C. O'Brien, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Knowles. Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, wife of Dr. Kennedy, has returned from Fort Riley, where she has been on a visit of several months, with her daughter. Mrs. A. W. Morse has been a guest of Mrs. Knowles for a few days, while the Major is at Gettysburg.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 5, 1913.

On June 26 Mrs. John D. Gill, of Cheyenne, entertained informally at auction for Mrs. George F. Abbott, Mrs. James A. Cole and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell. Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, in honor of her house guest, Miss Sims, of Troy, N.Y., had dinner on Sunday night for Mrs. Charles H. Errington, Col. H. S. Harris and Capt. Woodell A. Pickering. Mrs. Myers entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering, Major and Mrs. James A. Cole, Capt. Francis L. Parker and Capt. Woodell A. Pickering. On Tuesday Capt. Woodell A. Pickering gave a dinner at the Plains Hotel, in Cheyenne, for Mrs. Myer, Miss Sims and Col. H. S. Harris. Mrs. James A. Cole gave a pretty auction party Friday afternoon in compliment to Miss Sims. Her other guests were Mesdames Edgar A. Myer, Charles H. Errington, Elizabeth Kieffer, McFarland, Miss Berry and Mrs. John D. Gill and Miss Gill, from Cheyenne. Mrs. Myers captured the prize, a pair of pretty black silk stockings. On Friday night Lieut. George E. Trumbo gave a supper at the Plains for Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, Mrs. Charles H. Errington, Miss Sims and Captain Woodell A. Pickering.

Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering and Miss Maurea Pickering have returned from Texas. Mrs. Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Pickering, with her small children, came this week to visit her parents. President Wilson has reapportioned Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer postmistress at Fort Russell. Mary Kieffer has been ill for several days with chicken-pox. No other cases of it have appeared in the garrison.

Mrs. Sparks, mother of Lieut. L. C. Sparks, 4th Field Art., returned on Thursday from a visit to St. Louis. Dr. Sanford W. French, after four months' duty with the troops in Texas, has been returned to this post for duty. Mrs. Tiemann N. Horn and small daughter left Thursday for the East, to make their home during Major Horn's tour of service in the Philippines.

Mrs. and Miss Beale, mother and sister of Mrs. Mahlon Ashford, have come from Washington, D.C., to visit her. Mrs. Ashford gave a charming reception to-day in compliment to her guests. All the ladies in the post were present. Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, Mrs. James A. Cole and Mrs. McFarland assisted the hostess in serving.

The Fourth passed quietly and without mishap of any sort. At night the little children, with a few of the grown-ups, assembled in the grand stand back of the hospital and there set off their fireworks.

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ton, D.C.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has asked the
Secretary of the Treasury for a report upon the Townsend
bill consolidating the Revenue Cutter Service with the
Life-Saving Service, the consolidated service to be known
as the Coast Guard and to be subject to call by the Fed-
eral Government in the event of war. As the authorities
in the Treasury Department were consulted by Senator
Townsend in the preparation of the bill, there is no
doubt that the Department will approve the measure in
its present form. While the Senator does not expect
that it will pass at this session, he is anxious to have
it reported by the Senate Committee so that it will be
taken up early in the regular session. For years the
consolidation of the two services has been discussed both
in Congress and in the Department, but not until now
have all of the interested parties reached an agreement
on the terms of the bill. With the friends of both serv-

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ices in Congress supporting the Townsend bill, the way
appears to be open for its passage without any serious
opposition.

Owing to the mobilization of the 2d Division at Texas
City there will be only three teams, and possibly only
two, in the polo match for the championship of the
Army, which begins at Washington on July 15. The
officers are so busy at West Point that no team will be
sent from there, and considerable difficulty is being
experienced in organizing a team from the polo players
stationed at Washington. Two teams have arrived in
Washington and are getting ready for the match. They
are the team of the 5th Field Artillery, composed of
Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell (captain), Capt. Marl-
borough Churchill (No. 3), Capt. Edward H. DeArmond
(No. 2), Lieut. Carl C. Greenwald (No. 4) and Lieut.
John E. Hatch (substitute); and the Mounted Service
team, composed of Lieut. John B. Quekemeyer (cap-
tain), Lieut. W. W. West (No. 2), Lieut. Arthur H.
Wilson (No. 3) and Lieut. W. L. Moose (No. 4).

There is absolutely no foundation for the sensational
report printed in the daily papers to the effect that a
shot from the Indian Head Proving Ground passed
dangerously near the Presidential party when it was on
the Mayflower on a trip down the Potomac River. If
there were any tests in progress while the President
was passing Indian Head he was not aware of it, and
no report of such an occurrence has been made to the
Navy Department.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913.

THE LESSONS OF THE 1913 GETTYSBURG.

Just as the field of Gettysburg brought renown to the
Army of the United States fifty years ago so it brought
distinction to the Service during last week's reunion of
the veterans of the North and South. These men and
the friends of the later generation who made the visit
with them to the historic field will return to their home
communities to spread broadcast their opinions of the
splendid efficiency of the Army. Making but one reser-
vation we venture to say that this effect cannot but be
beneficial to the Army, and the Gettysburg of to-day
may prove one of the greatest object lessons the Ameri-
can people have had since the war in the superb or-
ganized effort the Army can put forth when called upon
and when properly supplied with the financial means and
the men. This last qualification is the basis of our reser-
vation. It must be constantly kept in mind, or the lessons
of Gettysburg may affect the Service injuriously. It is
not unlikely that many will return to their homes be-
lieving from what they saw of the work of the Regu-
lars at the camp and of the administrative smoothness
there exhibited that we have all the Army the nation
requires and that our Regulars will be equal to any
situation that may arise. This would be a lamentable
result of this great reunion. The efficiency of the Army
officers in handling the great camp, magnificent as it
was, could not be expected to meet the requirements of
a great war, with the limited number of officers that
would be available.

The Gettysburg reunion has brought another lesson to
the American people, and that is the advantage that
comes to an Army through practical tests. The success
which attended the administration of the camp was un-
doubtedly largely contributed to by the experience ac-
quired in the Texas maneuvers in 1911 and in the flood
relief work of the last two or three years. Such experi-
ence does not come often to the officers of the United
States Army on account of the dispersion of the troops
among a number of small posts and the consequent in-
frequency of handling masses of men. In Europe this
lack of experience is not felt because the maneuvers each
year are on so extensive a scale that real war condi-
tions can be instructively simulated. It is this instruc-
tion that is one of the chief needs of the Army of the
United States. Instead of being obtained only occa-
sionally and, as it were, casually, it should be a regu-
lar thing just as it is in Europe. While doubtless the
reunion camp at Gettysburg would have been well man-
aged in any event by the officers of the Army, still no
military student will deny that the knowledge gained in
the recent experiences referred to aided unquestionably
in the making of a record for camp control that may well
stand as a pattern for many years.

That our interest in all that concerns the Army does
not lead us to magnify unduly the success achieved at
Gettysburg, is shown by the testimony of those outside
the Service and especially by foreigners. One of the
most convincing testimonials to the superior way in
which all the camp details were covered is that from Mr.
Percy Sutherland Bullen, of England, son of the late
Captain Bullen, Royal Navy, and grandson of that splen-
did old sea fighter, Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, who
was in command of H.M.S. Britannia at the immortal
battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Bullen has traveled exten-
sively in Europe and Morocco and was special cor-
respondent of the London Daily Telegraph in the Boer
War. In a letter to the New York Times, Mr. Bullen
paid this tribute to the sanitary character of the camp:

"Hitherto I have held the opinion that the great
annual encampment at Bisley, England, in which regu-
lars and volunteers co-operate, had achieved highwater
mark as a temporary camp, but, all things considered,
I must now yield the palm to historic Gettysburg in
1913. The death roll at the camp for the week was
nine veterans, all due, not to heat apoplexy—which one
might have expected in view of the torrid weather con-
ditions which prevailed the greater part of the week—
but to natural causes. The Army surgeons told me at
Gettysburg that they attributed the health of the vet-
erans to three causes: First, to the survival of the fit-
test as represented by the sturdy old warriors then
under canvas; second, to the stimulating effect which
ensued when these same veterans revisited the old
battle ground and saw once again so many old comrades
—a psychological factor of undoubted importance, and,
thirdly, the excellent sanitary arrangements.

"The last reason might well be placed first. Gettys-
burg camp was certainly a credit not only to the Army
surgeon, but to the military organization of the United
States, which made the camp practicable. In Egypt
and South Africa, and also in Germany, France and
England, I have had some experience of military camps
both standing and temporary and have learned to ap-
preciate the truth that only the most satisfactory re-

sults can ensue when the sanitarians of the Army and general administrative staff work heartily together as in the case of Gettysburg."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE WITH AN "IF."

Instead of being false to its platform pledge in 1912 in respect to Philippine independence by failing to pass the Jones bill, as Mr. Moorfield Storey claims it would be, the Democratic party, on the contrary, might prove to be false to its ante-election promise by its passage of the bill. The Democratic platform of 1912 favored "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be assured by treaty with other Powers." Here the condition precedent imposes upon somebody the determination of this ability for self-government. Who is to be this somebody? Assuredly not the Filipinos themselves. Certainly not foreign Powers. Decidedly not some court of arbitration like The Hague. Upon this Government does the campaign plank of 1912 impose the responsibility of deciding whether the stable government "can be established." But the Jones bill makes no assurance of stability a prerequisite.

Mr. Storey has just issued a pamphlet which is the last word of the "anti-imperialists," to whom the introduction of the Jones bill gave an opportunity to emerge from the obscurity to which their impossible and Utopian schemes had consigned them nearly a decade ago. In evoking the Democratic platform as a justification of their support of the Jones bill, Mr. Storey, as we have shown, has fallen into the pit of his own digging. The Democratic party in 1912 simply took the ground that the Republicans have always taken, namely, that when the Filipinos were capable of self-government their independence would be given to them. The "establishment of a stable government" is the standard by which the Democrats will judge of the capability of the islanders to govern themselves. Hence in the last analysis there is little, if any, difference between the Democrats and the Republicans. Stable government presupposes self-governing ability, and when that kind of government is established in the islands the Filipinos will have reached that stage of self-governing ability which previous administrations have held to be essential to the granting of independence.

Again, the platform of the Democrats expressly provided for guaranteeing the independence of the islands after it had been granted until the other Powers would by treaty agree to respect the neutrality of the Philippines. Mr. Storey is too well informed not to know that the United States would cut but a sorry figure before the other nations if it should grant independence prior to the establishment of a stable government. Within the limitations of the Jones bill no consideration is given to the probability of the islanders being rendered unfit to carry on the difficult task of administering the government through internal disorders which might break out between now and 1921. The calm which prevails in the Philippines now owing to the efficient American control may not be a permanent condition. It may be disturbed at any time. Rebellion might be rife in 1921, but according to the promises of the Jones bill independence would have to be granted at the end of eight years, no matter to what extent such a concession would imperil the future of the islands.

During the eight years' probation the Americans must be in control, and the test of a stable government cannot be made while they are in control. The granting of independent action to Cuba was made to that island irrespectively of a demonstration of its ability for self-government. We are not saying whether that was the best thing to do or not; we are merely calling attention to the Democratic plank of 1912, which makes it necessary for this Government to be assured that the government of the islanders will be stable before recognizing the independence of the Filipinos. How this assurance is to be obtained we leave to statesmen to decide.

SECRETARY GARRISON TO INSPECT POSTS.

Secretary of War Garrison announced on July 10 that he intends to make an extended inspection of all the Southern and Western posts, taking with him Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps. The party expects to leave Washington July 16 and not return until Aug. 28. Secretary Garrison's itinerary is given on page 1393. In the opinion of the Secretary he should have a personal knowledge of the conditions of every post before he makes any recommendations for general reorganization of the Army or approves the estimates to be sent to Congress at this session. The Secretary does not intend to antagonize Congress unduly, but will appeal to the members in whose districts posts are to be abolished to co-operate with him in reducing the expense of maintaining the Army and organizing it on a practical basis. After he returns the Secretary feels that he will be able to advocate intelligently a general scheme of concentration. The basis of his plan will be the report on the organization of the land forces of the United States made by the General Staff and approved at a conference of the general officers in August, 1912.

"In making up my estimates, which work I started last week," said the Secretary of War, "I found that

I could not intelligently pass upon the problems with respect to Army posts until I had a personal knowledge of the individual posts and their requirements. Furthermore, until I have a personal knowledge I cannot adopt or determine upon any plan for the concentration of the Army. I cannot without personal knowledge determine where, in my opinion, the different units of the Army should be stationed. For that reason I propose making a comprehensive inspection of the existing posts with a view to determining where it would be wise to station the Army.

"After I have made the inspection and reached a conclusion it will be necessary for me to ask for the co-operation of Congress. I will not need this for the purpose of taking troops away from any place, because this is a matter solely under the direction of the War Department. It will be necessary for me to secure legislation if I find that it is wise to enlarge any of the posts. If I face such a situation in any locality the members from that locality must co-operate with me in order to enable me to carry out any plan. I recognize that it is not a very popular move to withdraw the troops from any post, but I intend to appeal to the representatives in Congress of such a locality to assist me in carrying out a plan which will be of great benefit, not merely to some city, but to the country and the Army. I believe if this matter is presented in the right light that I will be able to secure the necessary legislation for carrying out a broad and economic policy in administering the affairs of the Army."

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

Acting under the authority which the recent opinion of the Attorney General shows that he possesses, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to inaugurate a system of promotion in the Navy by what may be termed selection. Mr. Daniels takes the position that the President is not obliged to advance an officer by seniority if in his opinion he is not qualified for a higher command, and he holds that the good of the Service demands that it shall appear affirmatively from the record of an officer that he is deserving of promotion, his service or the promotion of all the officers above him in his grade not entitling him to a promotion that he has not won by excellent service. As revolutionary as this policy may appear, the Secretary has already taken steps to carry it out. He has suspended the promotion of one ensign because his record was pronounced by the examining board as "only tolerable," holding that this is not sufficient. It should appear that he has really rendered good service in the lower grades before he is promoted to a higher one. But the Secretary will not examine the records of those in the lower grades so closely as those of captains who are due to be appointed rear admirals. Under his system the record of an officer must indicate that he is qualified to command a division before he is given flag rank. The same system in a lesser degree is to be put into effect in all grades down to that of Ensign. The Secretary of the Navy intends to write a letter to the examining board outlining his policy in promotion of officers in the various grades. It has been found by the Secretary that there has been considerable confusion as a result of the change in the policy of the Department, and he wishes to make his position clear in a letter which will serve as a guidance to the board.

So far the Secretary of War has not taken any steps toward putting into effect the Attorney General's opinion on the Ray case, but is accepting the laws of Congress on promotion and detail as if they were not invalidated by the opinion of the Attorney General. As has been previously stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Secretary is disposed to regard laws which under the Attorney General's opinion are unconstitutional as expressions of the will of Congress and to be guided by them so far as they do not seriously interfere with good administration. He has not given any consideration to the proposed changes in this scheme of promotion for the Army. The Secretary has not even taken up the Major Ray case, which brought forth the important opinion from the Department of Justice. The papers in the Ray case are on the Secretary's desk, but it will be several days before he has had time to take it up.

In his conference with the commandants of navy yards on July 9 Secretary of the Navy Daniels asked for estimates on the cost of equipping all the navy yards to build new ships. It is proposed by the Secretary to develop an organization in each navy yard at a minimum expense so that it would be able to turn out some kind of ship. In some of the yards it would not be profitable to build anything but the smaller ships, such as tugs or small gunboats, this depending upon the character of the harbor and its nearness to the base of supplies; but the Secretary is of the opinion that the smaller yards should be developed as well as the large yards. His chief purpose is in this way to furnish competition for private shipbuilding concerns, which is not sufficient at present to protect the Government. This is only in line with the proposal to build an armor plant and develop the facilities of the gun factories on a more expensive scale. It is not proposed by the Secretary to build all the ships in the government yards, nor do all the work for the Navy, but just enough to assure sufficient competition and to obtain reliable estimates as to the cost of work. The Secretary also took up with the commandants the labor question. He is anxious to

have the employees of the navy yards represented upon the labor board, but as yet has been unable to determine how this can be brought about. He has also expressed a desire to make some arrangements by which the employees of the yards can be assured that the proper estimate of the wages paid to private concerns in the vicinity of the yards is made by the wage scale board. This information when obtained from the private yards is confidential and the officers of the navy yard are not authorized to give it out. The employees contend that the boards have not been making the proper comparison, but have been unable to substantiate their claim because they have not been permitted to examine the reports from the private yards. As the wage scale in each government yard is based on wages paid by private concerns in that neighborhood, it is contended by the employees that this information should be made public.

The Secretary of the Navy has suspended the contract for the construction of marine barracks at the League Island Navy Yard for the purpose of developing a new scheme in the distribution of the Marine Corps. It is proposed by the Secretary if the change does not involve too great expense to concentrate the Marine Corps at four posts, Philadelphia, Pensacola, the Panama Canal and the Pacific coast. There would be marines at other yards and stations, but most of the corps while on shore would be kept at these four posts. The Secretary is opposed to the construction of marine barracks on such an extensive scale as is proposed at Philadelphia, as if the marines are to be kept on the ships it will not be necessary to greatly enlarge their shore quarters. Mr. Daniels thinks that the proposition to erect quarters on a scale that will take care of the entire corps will eventually result in removing the marines from the fleet, and he has no present intentions of taking marines off the ships. While the Secretary does not intend to remove the marines now stationed at Philadelphia, he is opposed to any scheme by which the larger part of the force is concentrated at League Island, it being a better policy to station them nearer the Panama Canal. He calls attention to all of the expeditions by marines. The marines have been in Cuba and southern waters, and Philadelphia is not a desirable station for the corps, as it was too far from the parts of the world in which they have been in the past and will in the future be called on to serve. Much time, he said, could be saved by having at least part of the marines stationed at Pensacola.

On July 5 the Secretary of War directed that the policy of authorizing attendance of officers of the Organized Militia at garrison schools be discontinued, as since the passage of the Militia Act of 1903 other facilities have been provided for imparting instruction to include not only theoretical, but practical training, and to not only a few, but all officers of the Organized Militia. In addition to the instruction imparted through the medium of the inspector-instructors, the Federal Government lends its assistance at the camps of practical instruction, both joint and state camps. The discontinuance of the authority for attendance at garrison schools is in no wise a curtailment of opportunities for Militia officers to perfect themselves in the more advanced courses, since they still have the privilege of attending the Service schools.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels left July 11 on an extended trip to the Pacific coast. According to his itinerary the Secretary will not return to Washington until Aug. 6. On his trip he will visit all the important naval stations and navy yards. Before he returns he will have a detail knowledge of all the local situations. Mrs. Daniels and Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., will accompany him on the trip. The following is his itinerary: July 13, Chicago; July 16, Seattle; July 18, Bremerton; July 19, Tacoma; July 20, Portland; July 21, San Francisco; July 22, Los Angeles; July 25, San Francisco; July 26, Mare Island; July 27, Oakland; July 28, Portland; July 29, Spokane; July 30, Butte; July 31, Salt Lake City; Aug. 1, Denver; Aug. 3, Las Animas; Aug. 5, Chicago, and Aug. 6, arrive in Washington. With the Secretary of the Navy on a trip to the Pacific coast to inspect navy yards and the House Committee on Naval Affairs starting on a trip of inspection up the North Atlantic coast, Congress will be furnished with abundant information on the subject. The Committee on Naval Affairs will virtually follow in the tracks of the Secretary, making a trip to the Southern Atlantic coast after it completes the present one, and later to the Pacific coast.

In following the equalization table for detail and assignments from the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry and Coast Artillery, compiled July 29, 1911, a curious result is obtained in making out detail from the Field Artillery. Under it in the detailing of five colonels, one is taken from the Field Artillery, but if eight colonels are detailed the table does not call for a Field Artillery colonel. It so happened that under the last extra officers' bill, eight additional colonels were provided for and the Field Artillery was given none.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge and the Judge Advocate General are working on the details of the Militia Pay bill. It is expected that the measure will be ready for the approval of the Secretary of War when he returns from his Western trip.

PERRY CENTENNIAL.

The official program of the Perry centennial began at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on July 4, and will continue until Oct. 5, with celebrations at Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Erie and other lake ports and Louisville, Ky. Besides paying tribute to Commodore Perry and the battle of Lake Erie, the Perry centennial celebration commemorates the campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison and the 100 years of peace that will have ensued between the English-speaking nations since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. The school children on July 4 scattered flowers on the graves of British and American officers who were killed during the battle of Lake Erie and who are buried at Put-in-Bay. Under the auspices of the Ohio Grand Lodge of Masons, the corner-stone of the magnificent Perry memorial column, which will be erected by the several states taking part in the celebration, was laid. Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., and former Senator John M. Whitehead, of the Wisconsin commission, were the principal speakers.

At Erie, Pa., July 6, the celebration was opened with services in all of the city churches in commemoration of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Twenty thousand persons united in a mass meeting held in Perry Square, when the clergy of the city united in thanking the Almighty for the friendly relationship that now exists between the two great English-speaking nations. Erie was one mass of flags and bunting, and never in its history has the business section presented such an appearance. The Court of Honor, built around Perry Square, was the crowning feature of the decorations.

The reclaimed U.S.S. Niagara, second flagship of Commodore Perry's fleet, has been completely refitted and is moored at the foot of State street. Thousands viewed the old craft. The rigging has been reproduced so that it is historically correct. The sails are of flax and the rope of hemp, both of which are said to have disappeared from the Great Lakes shipping more than half a century ago. Not a particle of metal, except the armament, is above the decks, and the bowsprit is lashed in position instead of being bolted down. The U.S. Naval Band from the training station at Chicago is quartered aboard the Wolverine, of the Naval Reserve Fleet. This band is to go aboard the Niagara when she leaves for her cruise on the lakes and will remain with the boat until the close of the entire celebration.

Erie welcomed the hero of the battle of Lake Erie July 7, when Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, impersonated by Ludwig Meyer, an Erie business man, entered the city in a stage coach preserved from the early part of the nineteenth century. He was accompanied by John Klein, who took the part of Alexander Perry. The coach stopped first at the blockhouse marking the first burial place of Gen. (Mad) Anthony Wayne, where a reception was held. The U.S.S. Wolverine fired a salute of thirteen guns. At the old Stanton house, where Perry stopped while the fleet was being built, the procession halted and the bands played while thousands cheered. In the Central Park Mayor Stern delivered an address of welcome and presented Perry with an immense golden key to the city.

Earlier in the day Perry Square was the scene of another notable event in the celebration, when the Conestoga wagon, a reproduction of the one which carried ammunition manufactured by the famous Du Ponts to Perry's squadron a century ago, arrived after a 500-mile drive from Philadelphia. The picturesque vehicle was met at Waterford, fifteen miles south of Erie, by a provisional squadron of troopers from the camp of the 2d Brigade, N.G.P., and escorted to the square. There Mayor Stern made his first speech of the day, reviewing the achievement by which powder was taken through the wilderness for Perry's ships. The arrival of the wagon was timed to correspond with that of the arrival of the original load of ammunition, and the route covered was the same as that of 100 years ago. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the park the wagon and its guard followed the old route to the point on the harbor front where the rebuilt Niagara lies. Here they were received by a detail of Naval Militia from the training ships in the harbor. Old-time kegs, presumably filled with explosives, were passed from the wagon to the deck amid cheers of the large crowd that had followed the procession from the square. The national colors were run up to the masthead, and the ceremony was completed by the firing of a commodore's salute of thirteen guns from the naval training ship Wolverine, lying alongside the Niagara.

On July 8 at Erie some 3,500 National Guardsmen of Pennsylvania, commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, and several independent military organizations, marched behind Gov. John K. Tener and his staff through Erie streets as another important number in the week's program. The rebuilt Niagara, on July 8, was the scene of the presentation of a silver tablet by Oliver Hazard Perry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Memphis, Tenn. The deck of the Niagara was the scene of another presentation on July 9, when the Society of the War of 1812 presented the old brig with a silk flag.

On July 8 Secretary Daniels arrived and was received by a salute of nineteen guns from the naval training vessel Wolverine. He made an address, during which he said, in part:

"It is not always the highest training and skill which win the battle, although we must not for a moment underrate the value of these. It was this marvelous initiative, this unconquerable will power which saved the day for the young Republic at the battle of Lake Erie and gave Perry immortal fame. The man is greater than the ship. I am afraid there is danger in this day of technical things, this day of methods and models and mechanisms, that we may get too far away from the idea that readiness and aptitude and initiative, alertness to change the line of battle with changing circumstances in the fate of the fray, are vital to success.

"Perry wrote to the Secretary of the Navy before the battle, during his agonized efforts to get ready: 'Give me men, sir, and I will acquire both for you and myself honor and glory on this lake or perish in the attempt.' Men who mean to die if they don't succeed usually win. God gives us the Jones and Perry spirit to-day.

"I am lifted up in admiration as I contemplate the results Perry achieved when the difficulties loomed up before him so large, so discouraging. He not only had his fleet to build, but the big vessels to get across the bar from the bay into the lake, and that in the face of a blockade by the enemy; he had to go about getting his armament and supplies; he was not supplied with men enough for his fleet by his superior or by Congress until the last minute, when there was hardly enough time to train them in their duties, and when the battle

did begin he found himself ill supported by his inexperienced little flotilla and was left to bear the brunt of the conflict with a veteran of Nelson opposing him. None of these things moved him. He rose superior to every difficulty.

"There is a tremendously important lesson involved in this example that Oliver Hazard Perry has set us. In every avenue of life it applies. God pity the man who gives up. Life is too full of opportunities to 'throw up the sponge.' Despair is the knife that stabs success to the heart."

At the conclusion of this address Senator Bois Penrose presented Mr. Daniels with a mallet which he said was "made of wood from the ship Lawrence, the handle from the Niagara, and they are bound by iron bands, the metal of which once formed a spike in Perry's victorious flagship." Mr. Daniels hesitated as he accepted the gift and then expressed his pleasure. Turning to the crowd he said, with feeling: "I will take this gift back with me to Washington, and I will give it to my son, so that he may the more be able to appreciate and emulate the example of this great hero of these great lakes and of his uncle, Ensign Worth Bagley, who gave his life for the flag on the Cuban coast."

After the celebration Mr. Daniels called on Mrs. Harriet Gridley, widow of Capt. Charles V. P. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay, and who died soon afterward. He went with her to where Captain Gridley is buried and placed a wreath on his grave. Later he departed for Washington.

PRAISE FOR GETTYSBURG SERVICE.

The Secretary of War on July 9 expressed his appreciation of the services rendered at Gettysburg by letters to Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., Major James E. Normoyle, U.S.A., Q.M.C., Major John C. Green, Pennsylvania State Constabulary, Mr. E. S. Martin, Scout Commissioner, District of Columbia, Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, Med. Corps. The letter of the Secretary of War to Major Normoyle was especially complimentary in its character, as was that to Colonel Bradley. Major Normoyle was given credit, as he deserved, for being the most important factor in the success of the affair, and in none the less complimentary terms Colonel Bradley was praised for the complete sanitary arrangement, which reduced the illness in camp to a minimum. The following is the text of the letters:

Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Sir: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the very efficient manner in which the veterans' camp at Gettysburg, Pa., was conducted. Reports indicate that conditions pertaining to the maintenance of order, sanitation, supply and administration were excellent. The way in which the camp was conducted reflects much credit not only upon its commander, but upon all responsible for its administration. A copy of this letter has been filed with your efficiency record.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, Med. Corps.

Sir: I desire to express to you and to those under you my appreciation of the very efficient way in which you discharged the duties imposed upon you at Gettysburg in connection with the recent veterans' encampment. The sanitary results obtained were excellent, and this great force of veterans passed through a week of camp life during extremely hot weather under conditions which, unless sanitary arrangements had been complete, must necessarily have resulted in serious illness. A copy of this letter has been filed with your efficiency record.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Major James E. Normoyle.

Sir: I desire to express my appreciation of the very successful manner in which you discharged the responsibilities imposed upon you at Gettysburg. Reports at hand indicate that the camp was admirably established and handled; that the quarters were comfortable, and that messing facilities, arrangements for bathing, sanitation, etc., were very satisfactory. The success of this great encampment of veterans, which at one time reached a total of approximately 65,000, composed almost entirely of men far advanced in years, was very largely due to your efforts. A copy of this letter has been filed with your efficiency record.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Major John C. Groome, Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Sir: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the very efficient and valuable service rendered by the Pennsylvania State Constabulary at Gettysburg during the recent encampment of Civil War veterans. The appearance and conduct of the Constabulary was highly creditable, and indicates a high state of instruction and discipline.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Mr. E. S. Martin, Scout Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Sir: I desire to express my deep appreciation of the excellent work done by the Boy Scouts at Gettysburg during the recent veterans' encampment. These boys rendered efficient service in various capacities and did much to contribute to the success of this really remarkable encampment.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the Senate July 2 on S.J. Res. 52, to authorize the appointment of Thomas Green Peyton as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 55, Mr. Johnston, of Alabama.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan, of Persia.

S.J. Res. 56, Mr. Johnston, of Alabama.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to accept the title to 4,000 acres of land at or near Anniston, Ala., for the purpose of establishing maneuver camps, rifle and artillery ranges, and so forth.

S. 2659, Mr. Root.—Providing for a monument in Washington, D.C., to commemorate the service and the sacrifices of the women of the United States, North and South, for the sick and wounded in war, said memorial to be a building monumental in design and character, to be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross and to cost, with the site, not less than \$700,000, towards which the Government hereby appropriates \$400,000, payable when there shall have been assured by private subscription an additional sum of \$300,000.

S. 2684, Mr. Smith, of Arizona.—That hereafter in determining the eligibility under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, of troop or company officers for detail as officers of the various staff corps and departments of the Army, except the General Staff Corps, service actually performed by any such officer with troops prior to

Dec. 15, 1912, as a commanding officer of a machine-gun platoon or as a major of Philippine Scouts shall be deemed to have been on duty with a troop or company.

H.J. Res. 104, Mr. Burgess.—That it is the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as soon as may be with justice to them and honor to the United States, and that it is the preference of the United States to accomplish this purpose by establishing an independent government in said islands; that in pursuance of such purpose and preference the President is respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Japan and China with a view of effecting a joint treaty with such governments, by which it shall be provided that an independent government in the Philippine Islands, when established by the United States, shall be recognized and preserved; that pending the establishment of such independent Philippine government the Philippine Islands shall be neutral territory; that such Philippine government, when established, shall agree that it will maintain equality of trade relations toward all the signatory powers, and that in the event of war between any of the nations of the earth it shall be neutral; that such concessions as may be made the United States in the establishment of such independent government shall be recognized by all the signatory powers.

H.R. 6581, Mr. Edwards.—To place on the pension roll the names of all Confederate veterans and widows of Confederate veterans who served in the War between the states, and pay them a pension at the rate of \$30 per month upon application and proper proof.

H.R. 6585, Mr. Dent (by request).—To improve the public roads of the United States. That whenever the people of any county in any state in the United States shall vote to improve the public roads of said county by the issue of bonds, the Secretary of War shall, after being notified of said action by the highest county official, detail an experienced civil engineer and a corps of assistants to make a survey and approximate the cost of building the same and report to the Secretary of War in the same manner as civil engineers now report on river and harbor improvements. The Secretary of War shall forward said report when completed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall take the bonds of said county (as collateral) to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the annual average tax value of the taxable property of said county, and issue therefor Treasury notes, which shall have the same legal-tender functions as national bank notes, and shall be used exclusively by the county for building roads.

H.R. 6589, Mr. Hobson.—To establish and maintain a roll of all Confederate veterans pensioned by the several states, with the amount of the pension received by each veteran, and with the amount each veteran would receive were he a veteran of the Union, and to pay to each Confederate veteran, out of such moneys in the Treasury as are not otherwise appropriated, the difference between the two amounts: Provided, That in no case shall the amount paid by the United States exceed the amount paid by the state.

H.R. 6747, Mr. Vane.—Providing for additional equipment at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Appropriating \$950,000 for the purpose of constructing twin ways and supplying other equipment necessary for the building of battleships and other war vessels at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 6749, Mr. Palmer.—That any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall, in computing his longevity pay, receive credit for any service either as an officer or enlisted man while in the Revenue Cutter Service: Provided, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of any grade as provided by law.

H.R. 6750, Mr. Estopinal.—Granting to the city of New Orleans right of way for a street across the Jackson Barracks Military Reservation.

THE FIGHT WITH THE MOROS.

On the subject of the recent clash between the forces of General Pershing and the Moros entrenched near Bagsak, Jolo, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine Department, reports as follows:

Extract from cablegram received at the War Department, July 3, 1913, 6:58 a.m.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Referring to your telegram of June 19, disarmament policy under frequent discussion with Moro leaders during several years largely favored by law-abiding, industrious element, quietly initiated eighteen months ago, resulting in peaceful surrender about 5,000 guns and no armed opposition except from disorderly Moros Lati ward about twenty square miles northern coast Jolo. These Moros under leaders always opposed to every effort government control of constructing twin ways as soon as disarmed, repulsion began depredations upon others as soon as disarmed, thus necessitating inauguration serious efforts their own disarmament. Two small engagements resulted last January, Moros being aggressor in each. Immediately after these fights between 5,000 and 10,000 people stampeded Mount Bagsak, believing it impregnable, never taken heretofore. By patient diplomacy and many conferences all but 300 or 400 possessing arms, mostly hopeless fanatics or cattle thieves and desperadoes, were induced to return home. These fanatics made promises based on conditions which were granted because successful conclusion desired without resort fighting, but disregarded promises and assumed defiant attitude, apparently encouraged by idea Army afraid to fight.

When no reasonable hope peaceful conclusion remained (Brig. Gen.) John J. Pershing arrived Jolo with boats during the night June 10 secretly embarked command and landing near by surrounded Bagsak same night prevent stampede women and children and non-combatants mountain again. Assaults began daylight and fierce fighting, part of it hand to hand, continued during five days marked by tenacious resistance and counter attacks from Moros rushing on troops with barongs and hurling spears at storming lines. Control of troops by officers admirable, thus preventing greater number casualties. Enemy completely defeated and all strongholds finally taken. None would surrender, some escaped, remainder killed, including Amil and principal lieutenants during engagement. Mountain guns dragged up mountain by block and tackle, finally reached commanding positions and rendered material assistance.

Apparently officers and men without exception behaved with admirable courage and determination, constantly on duty five days and nights of little rest and torrential rains. District commander commended Taylor A. Nichols (Capt.) George C. Charlton (Capt. Phil. Scouts) and Edwin H. Rackley (1st Lieut. Phil. Scouts) conspicuous courage and leadership and expressed pride in coolness, courage, fortitude American soldiers and Scouts who under American officers displayed exceptional bravery and daring in action.

(Brig. Gen.) John J. Pershing personally planned and conducted Bagsak operations, commanding the forces in person and sharing under fire hardship and dangers of the troops. From all information ordeals believed surpassing. He and his command entitled high commendation, which has been extended. He has been subjected to much criticism because of patient negotiations, forbearance and efforts avoid resort fighting, succeeded in avoiding unnecessary injury non-combatants and minimized casualties in own command. From personal observation consider conditions now better and more peaceful than heretofore. Operations still going on, armed Moros who escaped in small bodies, but think no occasion anticipate further organized resistance. This affair will put end to such resistance from Moros. Several small engagements since Bagsak resulted capture and voluntary surrender number arms. Believe all arms obtained short time. Prospects industrious and peaceful agricultural element throughout Mindanao better than before.

BELL.

When it was reported that the Secretary of War had telegraphed to General Bell for this information the troublemakers hastened to the conclusion that Secretary Garrison was preparing to censure the military authorities in the Philippines for their action in this matter. The Secretary, on the contrary, has announced his cordial approval saying: "General Bell's reports indicate that the officers and men of the Army engaged in

the problem of Moro disarmament have rendered excellent service. They have done a great deal of work and a considerable amount of fighting. The work entrusted to the Army and the Philippine Constabulary has been done in a gallant and efficient manner, reflecting credit upon these services."

HONORS FOR CAPTAIN POTTS.

Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., who was among the officers selected for compulsory retirement, to date from June 30, 1913, was given an exceptional send off by the officers and men of the U.S.S. Louisiana, when he relinquished command of the ship at Newport, R.I., July 3. The men cheered and called Captain Potts the best captain in the Navy, while the retiring officer before he left the ship addressed the officers and crew, thanking them for their good work while he was in command. Reference was also made to a letter from the men expressing their regret at his retirement.

As Captain Potts left the ship he found eight officers lined up at the gangway as side boys, an honor usually given only to a rear admiral. His gig in which he was rowed ashore was manned by twelve commissioned officers of the ship, another high compliment to the retiring officer. In his address to the men just before he left the vessel he said, in part:

Men, I requested Mr. McNeely to assemble you aft, not to make myself conspicuous upon leaving this ship, but I feel that I should show my appreciation of the excellent spirit of this ship's company. It has been a pleasure to be with you during my command of only a little more than two months on the Louisiana. In all my forty-one years of service I can truthfully say I never have been with a ship's company that displayed the spirit of the Louisiana's men.

The letter I received from you this morning always will remain among my treasured possessions. It touched me more deeply than I can tell you, but coming at a time when I had received an unexpected blow, it has helped me to bear my disappointment. When I took command of this ship it was my desire to win the confidence and good-will of every man, and this letter proves to me that I have done so.

I do not hesitate to say that if the Louisiana is ruled in the future by the same spirit that has been shown under my command it will no doubt within a brief time be the leading ship of the fleet. I regret leaving you at a time when I could be of assistance to you in this, but my thoughts and best wishes will be with you. Good-bye, men.

The ship's company of the Louisiana sent the following letter to Captain Potts:

U.S.S. Louisiana, Newport, R.I., July 2, 1913.

Our Dear Captain: We, the entire crew of the Louisiana, as a means of expressing our regret at losing you as our captain, have caused this letter to be written and placed before you.

Since taking command of this ship you have infused into every member of the crew a spirit of ship's pride which could not result in anything other than the Louisiana's leading in any individual contest in which she may take part. The baseball team, with your past encouragement and support, having aroused our hopes of taking the championship, will continue to have our whole-hearted support until we win the pennant. While under your command the Louisiana has been rapidly regaining her place as a ship noted for the contentment of her entire crew, and we sincerely believe that within a short space of time we would have been where we belonged—leaders of the fleet.

In view of the many privileges that you have extended to us during your command, those who have abused these privileges now regret that they have offended and the sentiment of the others of us has often been expressed against them.

The tendency of all departments to more fully co-operate in the work of increasing the general efficiency, smartness, gunnery, etc., of the ship has rapidly increased under your command; and without a question would, had you remained on board, have resulted in a state of efficiency of which both you and ourselves would have been proud.

It is our wish that the homeliness and contentedness of the Louisiana will always be the marvel of the fleet and that you will always continue to take an interest in us.

We'll always remain, with best wishes, respectfully yours,

LOUISIANA'S SHIP'S COMPANY.

Captain Potts received a fine send-off at Jamestown, R.I., July 7 from the summer residents and others as he left for Washington by the Fall River steamer to New York, to confer with a law firm regarding his compulsory retirement.

PENSACOLA AND PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARDS.

As a result of the action of the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the location of the marines a lively controversy has been started between Philadelphia and Pensacola as to their relative advantages as a site for a navy yard. The Philadelphia Bulletin quotes "an official of the League Island Yard" as saying: "Pensacola as a marine base in the estimation of the officers and men of the Marine Corps is a huge joke. The men who comprise the Marine Corps come mostly from Northern cities, and they are not used to the climate and heat of the Florida station. Enlistments would be reduced, and in time would mean the extinction of the corps. If the marines are sent to the Florida station they will stay there until the first pay day; then they will be gone. Nobody who could get away has ever been known to stay there. Nowhere on the Atlantic coast is a more suitable yard than right here in Philadelphia. This station is central. If the Navy Department does move the marines to Pensacola it will be giving the Service a black eye."

In response to the criticism of Pensacola Yard by the Bulletin and the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, C. E. Dobson, president Pensacola Commercial Association, writes indignant letters setting forth the advantages of Pensacola as a site for a navy yard, saying: "The maximum temperature here (and the navy yard is probably slightly cooler, being seven miles nearer the Gulf) for the past week has been, according to the reports of the U.S. Weather Bureau Station, here: June 28, 86 degrees; June 29, no report; June 30, 83 degrees; July 1, 82 degrees; July 2, 84 degrees; July 3, 86 degrees; July 4, 91 degrees. Can you show as low for Philadelphia? I can find no record of heat prostration in Pensacola this year, nor do I find that there has ever been a death from heat here. Can you say as much? Medical officers say the character of the soil and location of the navy yard is conducive to most excellent sanitation and health. The Marine Barracks is situated almost on the beach of one of the most beautiful bays in America. The summer climate is tempered by the cool Gulf breezes. A considerable detachment of marines did remain at the Pensacola Navy Yard during the last period of its activity from 1902 to 1910, as well as many times previous, and enjoyed it. There was no trouble

from desertions. There may be some who prefer League Island. There are many tastes.

"The navy yard has some of the most modern buildings and equipment to be found anywhere, notably its power house, machine shops, paint shops, ordnance and electrical repair shops and sail loft. The yard was very active from 1902 to 1910, doing much building and repair work, and employing about one thousand men. The colonel in command of the Coast Artillery post here testified before the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations that the defense of the Pensacola Navy Yard from a hostile fleet was 'easy.' There is a navy yard or station at Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York and Philadelphia, five on a little stretch of North Atlantic coast; and only one of any consequence, at Norfolk, on the entire remaining stretch of Atlantic and Gulf coast, and yet you grow excited and indignant when the present administration proposes to consider the rest of the country. You want to consolidate and centralize, but all the 'centralization' must be on a little strip of North Atlantic coast. The things that are likely to happen to interest the Navy and marines will happen down this way, not near you. So why shouldn't naval and marine facilities be concentrated here, instead of so far away? Especially since we have many advantages of location, climate and health over you."

OKUMA'S WARNING TO THE JAPANESE.

Doubt that the Japanese statesmen believe that their nation is facing a crisis should be removed by the warning issued to his countrymen by Count Okuma, former Premier of Japan, and now president of Waseda University, through the medium of an article in the Tokio Shin-Nippon of May, in which he refers without any mincing of words to the inferiority of his compatriots and to the necessity of changing their intellectual status by fighting for a higher position among the nations of the world. "Anti-Japanese feeling is spreading on the other side of the Pacific," said Count Okuma. "It is becoming more and more bitter. Not only in America but in the colonies of our ally, Great Britain, are the Japanese subjected to similar persecution. The result of the California anti-alien land law will be to throw the Japanese who are now land holders in that state into the position of common laborers. This is one of the gravest international crises of the present day. It is not the time to fight among ourselves on internal issues. We must show our combined strength to the foreign enemy. It is our opportunity to train ourselves for the great struggle of the future."

The ex-Premier thus points to the days of struggle in Japan's past as the time when she was really developing: "In ancient times when Japan was in keen competition with China and Korea she was powerful and flourishing. No sooner was the struggle over and Japan imitated the civilization of China than our nation became dull and inactive. Besides the material constitution of the human brain it possesses a spiritual, invisible quality which grows only when it is forced to fight against difficulties and hardships. We have been going along smoothly and we have not been engaged in competitive struggles. The standard of mental culture in Japan has been low because of this."

Replying to the argument that the Japanese are doomed to occupy always a position of inferiority because they have failed to produce a great inventor, or a great philosopher, or a great writer, Count Okuma says: "This is not due to lack of brain power among the Japanese. Mental activity is not to be determined by the size or weight of the brain. England's greatness is the result of long and arduous struggles, and we are now facing similar conditions. To gain the full benefit of the new possibilities we must extend the field of our activities. We must train ourselves for international competition covering all phases of human activity. We must seek an adversary and triumph over him."

The Japanese statesman does not tell us who this adversary is to be, but whoever he may be, the Count urges his countrymen to fear not, "to rid themselves of the fear of defeat in any international conflict. When I speak of an international conflict I have in mind especially the inevitable clash between the white races and the colored races."

Count Okuma frankly admits the superiority of the white races in words which cannot be misconstrued: "In a comparison between the races in regard to their material side we must admit the superiority of the white races. I lay no stress on the fact that we have a poorer complexion because I regard the insistence on that fact on the part of the white races as simply a proof of their self-conceit. It is in our views of life, in our attitude toward rivals in business that we show our inferiority. We indulge in too many superfluous bows and smiles, which mean nothing but flattery."

"The results of the comparative study of the brains of white and other races show again the superiority of the white race. Is it then certain that as we are inferior to the whites we are confronted by the fate of being ultimately governed by them? I do not think so."

In Japan's monarchy the Count finds the force that will keep her an independent nation, for in his eyes "no other country has such a feature as the Mikado, representative of the dynasty which has existed in Japan from time immemorial and which is the center of our national thought. Our imperial system is our religion, and will remain so forever. It will save us from ultimate decay. We must not, however, rely on this influence alone. Mere reliance on a principle leads to national degeneration. We must fight."

Those who know the political record of Count Okuma will agree with the New York Sun when it says that his opinions have special weight because he has been among those responsible for the acceptance by Japan of modern ideas in politics and education. That so prominent a man as Count Okuma should thus candidly state Japan's position is an indication of a belief in the minds of her public men that the occasion calls for an appeal to the entire nation to be prepared for some mighty struggle upon which the curtain is likely to rise at any hour. Such open, ingenious analysis of the characteristics of Japan cannot but be of benefit to the people of that kingdom and give to them the reputation of not trying to blind the eyes of her possible rivals in political and commercial supremacy. Plain talk of that character ought to have altogether a healthful effect upon the subjects of the Mikado. A jingo statesman would have talked about the superiority of the Japanese over the whites and thus excited their national conceit. Without advocating any milk-and-water policy, but speaking up boldly for maintaining her position in the world by fighting if necessary, Count Okuma calls the attention

of his fellow-citizens to the dangers of decay that lie hidden in an unwillingness to go to battle for the nation's existence. The warning that he gives to his people may in a sense be taken to heart by other nations, especially the United States, where "reliance upon geographical isolation," and "trust in the good-will of sister nations" are placed before military preparedness by a loud-voiced minority, and where upon the placid waters of a serenely optimistic philosophy, lit by the benignant smile of a Washington official, are launched such fragile barks as the battleship Friendship.

CANDIDATES FOR 2D LIEUTENANT, U.S.M.C.

The following candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps have been designated to appear at Washington, D.C., on July 14, 1913, for examination, and have signified their intention of reporting on that date:

Austin, George Marion, St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa.
Baldwin, Perry Lee, Washington, D.C.
Barber, Chester Wilson, Port Richmond, N.Y.
Borden, Cecil Alexander, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bourne, Louis Milton, Jr., Asheville, N.C.
Breckbill, Alfred Henry, Bridgeport, Conn.
Clymer, Charles Clarence, Denver, Colo.
Colhoun, Daniel Warwick, Lynchburg, Va.
Converse, Alexander Jenkins, Manila, P.I.
Davis, George Lansing, Newark, N.Y.
De Carre, Alphonse, St. Louis, Mo.
Downs, Roy Richard, Fayetteville, Ark.
Draper, Thomas Wain-Morgan, Jr., San Diego, Cal.
Duvendack, Walter Ernest, Delaware, Ohio.
Doherty, James Anthony, Providence, R.I.
Elgin, Hugh Bassett, Kentucky.
Emmerich, Edmund Monroe, District of Columbia.
Fagan, Louis Estell, Jr., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Foster, John Clinton, chief yeoman, U.S.N.
Granger, Edward Ross, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Halpine, Nicholas John, New York city.
Hamilton, George Wallis, Groveland, N.Y.
Hamilton, Henry Clay, Dayton, Ga.
Handwerk, Morris Clinton, Meyersdale, Pa.
Howard, Richard Jackson, St. Louis, Mo.
Howard, Samuel Lutz, Washington, D.C.
Johnson, Robert Alva, Patterson, N.Y.
Julian, Charles Cramer, Thomasville, N.C.
Junkin, Malcolm Pierson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kingman, Matthew Henry, Des Moines, Iowa.
Kingston, Arthur, Buffalo, N.Y.
Larsen, Henry Louis, Denver, Colo.
Lee, Charles B., Boston, Mass.
Lloyd, Egbert Thompson, Washington, D.C.
Loynachan, Neil, Manchester, N.H.
Lutes, Leroy, Cairo, Ill.
McCurry, Ralph L., Fayetteville, Ark.
McGuire, Hunter, Washington, D.C.
McLain, Henry Clay, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Manning, Thomas Ralph, Middletown, Pa.
Meredith, Luther Wiley, Springfield, Ill.
Miller, David Hargis, Merchantville, N.J.
Miller, Lyle Holcomb, Lexington, Mo.
Moale, Edward Semple, Raleigh, N.C.
Morrison, Edward Ogden, Fairfield, Wash.
Murchison, Bryan Cameron, Charleston, S.C.
Parkman, Earl Harrison, Orange, Mass.
Quinn, Martha Philip, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reynolds, Henry Edwin, Lexington, Ky.
Ringland, Frank Glenister, Albuquerque, N.M.
Rockey, Keller Emerick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rose, John Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rupertus, William Henry, Washington, D.C.
Schaumler, William Gray, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.
Smith, Artisan, Newark, Del.
Smith, Sidney Kimball, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smith, William Wade Dudley, Washington, D.C.
Staples, Frederick William, Lexington, Ky.
Starling, Paul Nutwell, Annapolis, Md.
Stewart, Carl Cleveland, Ohio.
Talbot, Ethelbert, 2d, Washington, D.C.
Teal, Leon De Hirst, Cape May, N.J.
Turnage, Allan Hal, Farmville, N.C.
Unger, Adolph, Tiffin, Ohio.
Weir, John Bole, Johnstown, Pa.
Whaley, Louis William, Charleston, S.C.
White, Robert Fulton, Asheville, N.C.
Wiener, Karl John, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wright, John Thomas, Sherman, Texas.

The following candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps have been designated to appear at San Francisco, Cal., on July 14, 1913, for examination, and have signified their intention of reporting on that date:

Anderson, Harold S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Baker, Cecil Sell, Oakland, Cal.
Best, William Newton, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
Boyer, Roy Elmer, Hoquiam, Wash.
Burns, Joseph Frederic, Bisbee, Ariz.
Hunt, Leroy Philip, Berkeley, Cal.
Lion, Edgar Holmes, Alameda, Cal.
McGuinness, Claude Eugene, Helena, Mont.
Norris, John Franklin Swift, Berkeley, Cal.
Pryor, John Porter, 2d, Pacific Grove, Cal.
Underhill, James Latham, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW VESSELS FOR U.S. NAVY.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, on July 9 signed the contract plans for Battleship No. 39. This vessel was authorized by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913. The limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, is \$7,425,000. This and the sister vessel, the Pennsylvania, are the largest battleships yet designed for the U.S. Navy, and, so far as known, the largest that have been designed for any navy. The vessel will be built at the navy yard, New York. The plans contemplate a vessel of the following dimensions: Length on designer's waterline, 600 feet; length over all, 608 feet; breadth, 97 feet 1/2 inch; draft, 28 feet 10 inches; displacement, 31,400 tons; speed on four-hour trial, 21 knots. Heavy battery: Twelve 14-inch guns, four submerged torpedo tubes, supported by a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch guns. The vessel will be heavily armored, and will be driven by turbines, and will be fitted with oil-burning boilers of the water tube type.

Mr. Roosevelt also signed on July 9 the contract plans for the submarine tender Bushnell, which is known officially as Submarine Tender No. 2. This vessel was authorized by act of Congress approved Aug. 22, 1912. The limit of cost is one million dollars. The Bushnell is designed to serve as a mother ship for a division of five submarines. Provision has been made for a division commander, as the tender serves as the flagship of the division. In addition to quarters for the officers and crew of the tender, quarters are provided for the officers and crews of the submarines, who will ordinarily live aboard the tender. The vessel will also have a capacity for a considerable quantity of stores and spare parts for the submarines, thus enabling these vessels to be encumbered as little as possible with weights not strictly required for offensive operations.

In addition the tender will carry sufficient fuel to give her a large steaming radius, with sufficient surplus to enable the fuel tanks of the five submarines to be

refilled from the tender. The tender will also carry a reserve supply of torpedoes for the submarines, and will have a fully equipped repair shop, including a small foundry. An interesting feature of the vessel is the cableship bow and lifting gear, which has been included in the design to enable the tender to carry on salvage operations in raising a sunken submarine from the bottom. While the vessel is not intended to undertake offensive operations on her own account, she will be armed with four 5-inch guns for her own defense. This vessel will be built by the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, Seattle, Wash.

NO JOINT MESSING ON WARSHIPS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels most emphatically denied that he ever entertained a proposition to issue an order by which commissioned officers should mess with enlisted men on warships. Officers on duty at the Navy Department declare that no such proposition has been under consideration since Mr. Daniels has taken charge of the Department. In confirmation of this statement the fact is cited that while the Government furnishes food and clothing for the enlisted men of the Navy, the officers are not only compelled to buy their own clothing, but also their own food. Navy officers when questioned without exception branded the report as "ridiculous," declaring that even though it were possible to secure officers who would be content to eat at the same tables with enlisted men, this social intercourse would soon destroy all discipline.

The Navy Department has received a flood of letters making inquiries as to the proposal credited in the New York Times to Mr. Daniels. The Times said: "Mr. Daniels conceived the plan of putting this precedent-breaking system into effect, and he persisted in his view up to the very point of issuing an order on the subject. The order would have been promulgated, it was said, if Mr. Daniels had not learned something that brought his democratic views into conflict with certain prejudices that he had acquired through his Southern birth and residence. Briefly, the racial question of color intervened."

"Secretary Daniels's proposal was that commissioned officers should mess with the enlisted men on warships. Ever since he became Secretary of the Navy Mr. Daniels has shown a disposition to make the naval service a democratic institution, and it was in line with his view in this particular that he conceived the plan of having officers and bluejackets fraternize on terms that are not now permitted either by custom or regulation. To his way of thinking, life on shipboard would be much happier and the bluejackets in particular would be better satisfied if a commanding officer sat at the head of each mess table between decks, with enlisted men for messmates, and ate the same food that they did. According to the gossip in naval circles, officers stationed at the Department were agast when the suggestion was brought to their attention by the head of the naval administration. Mr. Daniels wanted to know what they thought of it. He got immediate and pointed answers, all of which may be summarized in the one word 'never.' Admirals and others could not regard with complacency a Gilbertian condition such as prevailed aboard the good ship Pinafore. They pointed out to Secretary Daniels that social intercourse which messing together would mean struck at the very heart of the system of discipline necessary for officers to maintain among the enlisted personnel of the Navy. Rumor had it that Mr. Daniels was told that if the messing arrangement he proposed were put into effect it would probably cause as much dissatisfaction among the enlisted men as it would among the officers, for the reason that the constant presence of an officer at an enlisted mess would interfere with the freedom of conversation among themselves and generally make them uncomfortable."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer Duncan in two four-hour trials, one at twenty-four knots and the other at twenty-two, over the Rockland, Me., course on July 7 came well within her contract requirements as to oil consumption, according to unofficial figures. She exceeded her requirements for speed in a previous trial.

The Cheyenne has been ordered in full commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., prior to the completion of repairs on her, about Aug. 20, 1913.

The Ozark has been ordered in full commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., prior to the date set for completing repairs to her, July 15, 1913.

The Proteus was placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, July 9, 1913.

A small fire on the battleship Vermont at Norfolk, Va., July 5, destroyed several dozen life preservers. The fire occurred in racks under the bridge where the life preservers were stored. It is believed the fire was due to defective wiring.

The Fox was detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet, placed out of commission, and turned over to the Naval Militia of the state of Washington at Aberdeen, Wash., on July 5, 1913.

The U.S.S. Illinois, Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, left Antwerp, July 8 for Vigo, all well on board. Before the vessel left the American Consul General and Mrs. Diederich gave a farewell dinner for the officers. Among those present were Commander Chandler, Baron van de Werve de Schilde; the civil governor general, Mr. Michel; the military governor, Mr. Devos, and a number of other prominent officials.

According to unofficial figures from Rockland, Me., July 5, the new torpedoboot destroyer Duncan made a speed of thirty-one knots for the fastest run over a measured mile on the first of her standardization tests on the Rockland course July 5. On her four hours' endurance test she averaged 29.15 knots, while her maximum speed for one hour was 29.3 knots. Her contract called for twenty-nine knots.

Four Navy cannon given by the Navy Department to Jersey City, N.J., were unveiled July 5 in Lafayette Park, Jersey City. High school students and delegations of pupils from the thirty-two grammar schools paraded. Two of the guns saw service on Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, and two on the Kearsarge.

The officers and midshipmen of the Argentine training vessel, Presidente Sarmiento, spent the greater part of July 8 inspecting the new Argentine battleship Presi-

dente Rivadavia at the Fore River Ship Yards, in Quincy, Mass.

Owing to the alertness of the captain and crew of the passenger steamer Lexington, of the Colonial line running between New York and Providence, R.I., a sailor from the U.S.S. Florida, who had fallen overboard early on July 7, was promptly rescued. The Lexington, bound for New York, was passing the battleship off Plum Island when a cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. Captain Gray, of the Lexington, had the searchlight beam swing in the direction of the cry, and the man, Robert A. Clark, was seen in the water. Clark was taken to New York, none the worse for his ducking, and went to the navy yard.

Judge Veeder, of the United States District Court, of Brooklyn, N.Y., granted an injunction on July 7, preventing the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturing the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo, from offering public demonstration of the torpedo until the trial of the action between the government and the Bliss concern, now in progress, is ended. The United States Government contends that it has sole rights to the use of the torpedo, which resulted from experiments paid for by the Government. Counsel for the E. W. Bliss Company argue that only minor details of the mechanism of the torpedo are covered in the agreement with the Government and they maintain that the company has a right to demonstrate the patent to foreign governments with the view to placing the torpedo in the open market.

The commanding officer of the Idaho, Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., has been written a congratulatory letter by the Navy Department, which informs him that the vessel under his command has attained the highest final merit in gunnery of the twenty-one vessels competing in the battleship class during the year ending June 30, 1913, and has been awarded the gunnery trophy. Congratulatory letters will also be addressed by the Navy Department to the three officers of the U.S.S. Idaho, who have, in the opinion of the commanding officer, contributed most to the successful gunnery record of the ship during the year.

A court of inquiry appointed to investigate the fitness for duty and aptitude of Prof. Milton Updegraff, of the Naval Observatory, began sittings at the Navy Department on July 11. Adjournment was taken until Monday, July 14, after a brief session. The court consists of the following: Capt. H. O. Dunn, president; Capt. J. H. Glennon, Prof. O. G. Dodge and Capt. B. C. Bryan, U.S.N., judge advocate. It is understood that the inquiry grew out of friction between Professor Updegraff and other officers stationed at the Naval Observatory.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Chattanooga, Fortune and A-5, arrived July 9 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Mars, arrived July 8 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Celtic, arrived July 9 at the navy yard, New York.

Annapolis, sailed July 9 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

Roe, Drayton, McCall, Terry, Perkins, Walke, Monaghan, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson and Tripp, arrived July 8 at Newport, R.I.

Paulding, arrived July 9 at Newport, R.I.

Maryland, arrived July 8 at Seward, Alaska.

Idaho, arrived July 9 at Rockland, Maine.

Delaware, arrived July 9 at North River, New York city.

Alabama, sailed July 9 from Baltimore, Md., for Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4, arrived July 9 at San Diego, Cal.

Mayflower, sailed July 9 from Washington, D.C., for Norfolk, Va.

Mayflower, arrived Norfolk July 10.

Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Terry, Monaghan, Burrows, Ammen and Patterson, sailed from Newport for Buzzard's Bay, July 10.

Alabama, arrived Tompkinsville, July 11.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 11, 1913.

Captain to be rear admiral, Clifford J. Boush.

Commander to be captain, George W. Logan.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders, Frank B. Upham, Emmet R. Pollock and Chester Wells.

Lieutenant (junior grade) to be a lieutenant, Wilfred E. Clarke.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade), Paul L. Holland, James L. Kauffman, Harrison E. Knauss, Paul H. Bastedo, Archibald H. Douglas, Lee P. Warren, James G. Stevens, Raymond G. Thomas, Richard C. Sautley, Frank R. Berg, James S. Lowell, William W. Wilson, Abner M. Steckels and Robert R. M. Emmet.

To be an assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps, Francis C. Clark, of New York.

Paymasters to be paymasters with rank of lieutenant commander, George P. Auld, Henry A. Wise, Jr., John A. B. Smith, Jr., Emmett C. Gudez, Howard D. Lamar, Eugene H. Tricou, David C. Crowell, James S. Beecher, Henry de F. Mel, Felix R. Holt, Stewart E. Barber, Ervin A. McMillan and William C. Fite.

Passed assistant paymasters, rank lieutenant, junior grade, to be passed assistant paymasters, with rank of lieutenant: William R. Van Buren, Elwood A. Cobey, Robert S. Chew, Jr., Major C. Shirley, Raymond E. Corcoran, Spencer E. Dickinson and Russell Van deW. Blecker.

Naval constructors, rank of lieutenant, to be naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant commander: Julius A. Furrer, Sidney M. Henry, William B. Fogarty and Lewis B. McBride.

Assistant naval constructors, rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be assistant naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant: Philip G. Lauman, Ralph T. Hanson and Arthur W. Frank.

Civil engineers, rank of lieutenant, to be civil engineers, with rank of lieutenant commander: Ernest H. Brownell, Paul L. Reed, Archibald L. Parsons, Ernest R. Gayler and Frederick R. Harris.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 9, 1913.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Capt. Clifford J. Boush to be a rear admiral.

Comdr. George F. Cooper to be a captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel to be a commander.

Lieut. William V. Tomb to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Charles R. Train to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (J.G.) Edward D. Washburn, Jr., to be a lieutenant.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

Edward J. Foy, Francis W. Rockwell, Arthur S. Carpenter, Edmund W. Strother, Oscar Smith, Jr., Haller Belt, Edward H. Loftin, John E. Iseman, Jr., William C. Owen, Francis Cogswell, Schanuel Cochran, Philip Seymour, Charles M. Yates, William H. Pashley, Fred T. Berry, Ernest P. Buck, Selah M. La Bounty, William H. Dague, Jr., Paul J. Peyton, Harry H. Forgas and Henry D. McGuire.

The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeon: James A. Bass and Griffith E. Thomas.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy: George W. Calver, John S. Saurman and William W. Hargrave.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 3.—Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Idaho as executive officer.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver to navy yard, Washington, D.C., July 11, 1913.

Lieuts. R. P. Craft and R. P. Emrich detached Virginia; to aid on staff, Commander Third Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Rhode Island.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Robertson to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Paymr. R. B. Westlake detached naval station, Key West, Fla.; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. E. D. Stanley detached naval station, Olonago, P.I.; to wait orders.

Chief Bsn. Edward Allen detached Lebanon; to home, wait orders.

Chief Bsn. A. R. Nickerson to navy yard, Washington, D.C., July 14, 1913.

Gun. V. A. Jacob detached receiving ship, New York, N.Y.; to duty connection fitting out Texas and on board when commissioned.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, July 3, 1913.

Asst. Surg. C. L. Beeching detached Elcano; to Rainbow.

JULY 4.—HOLIDAY.

JULY 5.—Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider detached Wyoming; to Connecticut as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Todd detached assistant superintendent Naval Radio Service, Radio, Va.; to Wyoming as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Wallace Bertholf detached South Dakota; to aid on staff Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. California.

Lieut. S. H. Lawton detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash.; to charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Seattle, Wash.

Surg. A. J. Geiger commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 28, 1912.

Asst. Surg. B. F. Iden, M.R.C., commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 4, 1913.

Asst. Paymr. J. B. Ewald detached Utah; to Annapolis.

Asst. Paymr. William Gower detached Annapolis; to Raleigh and Chattanooga.

Chief Bsn. H. N. Huxford detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Lebanon.

JULY 6.—SUNDAY.

JULY 7.—Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Procter detached Connecticut; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. Towers detached Naval Academy; to sick leave three months.

Chief Mach. Joseph Fittou detached Fore River Shipbuilding Company; to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

JULY 8.—Comdr. Philip Andrews detached command Montana; to command Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins detached Wisconsin July 11, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. D. Little to aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Lieuts. (J.G.) J. C. Hilliard, O. S. A. Botsford, Cleveland McCauley, H. B. Le Bourgeois, L. C. Davis, K. F. Smith, and D. T. Hunter commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from June 6, 1913.

Ensign C. G. Helmick resignation accepted, to take effect July 10, 1913.

Ensign H. J. Benson detached Severn; to connection fitting out H-2 and in command when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. W. B. Hetfield and F. H. Hagler, M.R.C., commissioned assistant surgeons in Medical Reserve Corps from June 13, 1913.

Asst. Surgs. Bruce Elmore, C. C. Ammerman, E. A. Schumann and K. L. Payne, M.R.C., commissioned assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps from June 11, 1913.

Chief Mach. R. L. Drake to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 28, 1913.

JULY 9.—Comdr. F. B. Bassett detached command Missouri; to special duty Navy Department.

Comdr. J. H. Sypher detached Florida; to command Missouri.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers detached Montana; to Florida as first lieutenant.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell detached Annapolis; to Maryland as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Amsden detached Ohio; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Lake to Idaho.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Coffman detached Arkansas; to temporary duty Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. (J.G.) G. N. Barker and E. W. Tod detached South Dakota; to home, wait orders.

Ensign R. W. Clark detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Arkansas.

Surg. G. L. Angeny detached Navy Recruiting Station, Richmond, Va.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. J. R. Dykes detached South Dakota; to Pittsburgh.

Surg. J. W. Backus detached Pittsburgh; to South Dakota.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Maynard detached Florida; to Yankton.

Note.—Pay Dir. Thomas T. Caswell, U.S.N., retired, died at Westerly, R.I., July 9, 1913.

JULY 10.—Lieut. F. A. Todd detached Idaho; to Mayflower.

Lieut. A. G. Stirling detached Mayflower; to Utah.

Lieut. W. F. Jacobs detached Florida; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. H. Bruce detached Salem; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Ensign M. B. McComb detached Kansas; to Walke.

Ensign M. L. Hersey, Jr., detached Walke; to Florida.

Chief Mach. M. J. Clancy to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 28, 1913.

Mach. J. H. Warman to navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 21, 1913.

Paymr. Clerk Letcher Pittman appointed; to Prairies.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Jahnke resignation accepted.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 5.—First Lieut. S. W. Bogan detached naval prison, Portsmouth; to Advance Base School, Philadelphia.

JULY 8.—Second Lieut. R. H. Tebbs, Jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Advance Base School, Philadelphia, Pa.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 7.—Third Lieut. H. Coyle ordered to Miami.

First Lieut. C. Batterlee granted twelve days' leave beginning July 10.

JULY 8.—First Lieut. B. L. Brockway granted ten days' extension of leave and detached Yamacraw to Gresham.

Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin granted ten days' extension of leave.

A board is convened to examine the papers of candidates for appointment as cadets of the line. Detail for the board: Senior Capt. Howard Emery, 1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover.

A board is convened for the examination of papers of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers. Detail for the board: Contr. J. Q. Walton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotschmar, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover.

Capt. C. E. Johnston granted thirty days' leave of absence.

First Lieut. G. C. Alexander preparatory orders to Yamacraw.

First Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., preparatory orders to Miami.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch to report to 1st Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina on July 14, 1913, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina constituted a sub-

board to conduct the examination of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch for promotion.
Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. W. Torbet detached Seneca to Itasca.
Third Lieut. S. J. Sexton granted thirty days' leave.
JULY 9.—Capt. G. M. Daniels ordered to Providence, R.I., and to resume sick leave.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The cutter Woodbury, Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., lying at Brown's Wharf, Portland, Me., June 28, went to Great Diamond Island to help put out a bad fire. The men from the cutter found upon arrival at the island that troops from Fort McKinley, which is on the island, were fighting the blaze and with the added assistance of the crew from the Woodbury the fire was soon checked, thereby saving several valuable summer residences which were in the immediate vicinity of the blaze. The Woodbury also rendered valuable assistance by means of her searchlight, enabling the firemen in the woods to see when shifting their hose. At 11:30 p.m. another landing party was sent ashore by the cutter to extinguish an isolated blaze that had started from flying sparks. The cutter stood by all day Sunday, June 29, and discovered and put out another fire before leaving for Portland on Monday, but owing to the fire again breaking out she returned to the island and assisted the fire tug until the fire was completely extinguished.

The Revenue Cutter Service of the Northern Division of the Pacific coast have been instructed to detail the necessary cutters to patrol the coast on the occasion of the Pacific International Power Boat Association's long distance race to be held Aug. 2, from Olympia, Wash., to Victoria, B.C., and on the occasion of the opening of the Golden Gate at Seattle Harbor July 16, at which time a large marine parade will be held.

The revenue cutter Winona, stationed at Mobile, Ala., has been detailed to patrol the coast at the regatta of the Pass Christian Yacht Club, of Pass Christian, Miss., to be held July 11, 12 and 13.

The revenue cutter Guthrie, stationed at Baltimore, Md., has been detailed to patrol the coast of a regatta to be held on July 12, on the Patuxent River, Md.

The cutter Thetis arrived at Valdez, Alaska, July 9, where she will take on board the members of the United States floating court for Alaskan points.

William J. Wheeler, commanding the cutter Mackinac, reports to the department that at the request of the authorities of the state of Michigan he patroled the south shore of St. Mary's River, beginning at 9 a.m., June 9, and ending at 10:30 a.m., June 10, to prevent the escape of a desperate Russian who had committed murder. When it was discovered that the man had left the vicinity of the water and had gone inland the patrol was discontinued.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. F. J. Haake, Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Bsn. N. Johnson, Baltimore.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalak, Alaska.
MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Halifax, N.S.
MOHAWK—1st Lieut. J. H. Crozier, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. O. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
PAMUNCO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Halifax, N.S.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Unalak, Alaska.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Unalak, Alaska.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.
WISAHIOKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Savannah, Ga.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 7, 1913.

Lieut. Xavier Blauvelt, 7th Inf., who has been in the city the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Tarchetta, arrived at the garrison Friday for duty. Miss Martha Ellis and Robert A. Long Ellis, children of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., left Kansas City Thursday with their grandmother, Mrs. R. A. Long, Miss Louisa Long and Mrs. J. C. White for Glenwood Springs, Colo., where they will remain during the summer. Mrs. William Bispham, wife of Major Bispham, left Friday for Baltimore, Md., to be guests of relatives for an indefinite time.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Holland Rubottom, Signal Corps, at the post for a month, left Monday for a two months' stay on the Pacific coast. They will visit in Los Angeles and Sacramento and will also spend several weeks with Mrs. Rubottom's mother, Mrs. Linelle, in Oakland. Major Frank D. Webster arrived Friday from Washington, D.C., to join Mrs. Webster and children, who are spending several weeks at Mrs. Webster's old home in the city. Mr. William Washburn, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Webster Norman and family. Mrs. Joseph L. Topham and little daughter, guests of Mrs. Topham's father, Mr. W. A. Kirkham, left Monday for Lawrence, Kas., to visit Mrs. E. B. Topham, mother of Lieutenant Topham.

Invitations have been received announcing the coming marriage of Miss Marjorie Hartnall Knight to Lieut. Thom Catron, U.S.A., July 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N.Y. Miss Knight is the daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Hight Knight, and niece of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman, of the post, whom she has visited on numerous occasions. Lieutenant Catron is a graduate of West Point, and also of the Heidelberg University of Germany and is at present instructor of languages at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth.

Major C. A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., who is ill in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., has been detailed in the office of the Chief, Military Affairs, Washington, D.C.

The commanding officer here has been authorized to grant furloughs to Jewish soldiers to be absent from their duties for the day of New Year, Oct. 1-3; the Day of Atonement, Oct. 10-11; Tabernacles, Oct. 15-24.

Mrs. Voris, wife of Captain Voris, of Fort Omaha, Neb., was the guest of friends Tuesday in Kansas City, Mo., en route to join Captain Voris, at Galveston. Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, who has been here for several weeks with Captain Rubottom, S.C., leave with their company to-morrow for an overland march to their station at Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Stanley Wood, 7th Inf., was a guest here Monday. He has been spending some time with his mother and sister, Mrs. R. W. Wood and Miss Julia Wood, in Kansas City, Mo., previous to leaving for his new station at San Diego, Cal.

Major Orin B. Meyer, 14th Cav., left Monday for Fort Clark, Texas. Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, of New Orleans, La., will arrive shortly to join Mrs. Sherrill, who is the guest of her mother and grandparents, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell.

An entertainment was given at the military prison July 4, to which all the officers and enlisted men of the post were

invited. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, in command, sent out the invitations providing the guests were in uniform.

Miss Brownie Norman has returned from West Crest, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sexton, where she attended a large house party in honor of Miss Margaret and Miss Lucille Sexton. Major M. I. Walker left Friday for Oak Bluff, Mass., to remain during the summer. Capt. J. H. Barker, 8th Inf., and Lieut. G. N. Kimball, 11th Cav., have arrived here to take the examination for promotion. Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, U.S.A., will be the guest during the summer of his uncle, Mr. W. W. Hooper, and Mrs. Hooper, of Leavenworth, Kas., at their summer cottage at Plum Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, and children, will leave shortly for Cheyenne, Wyo., to spend the summer. Mrs. N. F. McClure entertained at bridge and luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. W. P. Burnham when her guests included Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Mrs. George G. Bailey, Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. W. P. Screws, Mrs. B. Sned, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. Walton, of the city, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cheever and Mrs. E. D. Lysle.

Capt. G. P. Tyner, in command of Troop H, 15th Cav., left Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., where the troop took part in the Fourth of July celebration. The troop marched overland and returned Friday.

The Kansas National Guardsmen will hold a competition at the post July 14 to 20. About 150 competitors will be present. The team will be selected here to represent Kansas in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ohio. Capt. J. Minus, retired, arrived Friday from San Antonio, Texas, and is the guest of Major and Mrs. F. D. Webster.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 5, 1913.

Mrs. Rollo C. Ditto gave a tea on Thursday in compliment to Miss Dorothy Graves, the young daughter of Major and Mrs. William S. Graves, who is here for her summer vacation. Great branches of cherries adorned the rooms and patriotic emblems were to be seen as well. Mrs. A. W. Foreman and Mrs. Charles Crawford served punch and ices, Mrs. Henry M. Nelly poured tea, and Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson and Mrs. Arthur Dalton also assisted. Mrs. Graves received with the hostess and Miss Graves in the parlor, and a large number of the young people called to meet the young guest of honor.

At the Country Club before the usual Saturday night dance, Col. and Mrs. Irons gave a dance in compliment to Major and Mrs. Crawford and to Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Foreman, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton, Dr. Charles Watson and Lieut. T. F. Hardin; Col. and Mrs. Perkins had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Miss Mary Jennings and Fred Perkins. Mrs. George H. Estes entertained ten little girls Saturday afternoon in honor of the birthday of her little daughter Frances. The little folks were seated at a large round table, and in the center was a great yellow bag made of tissue paper from which long ribbons of the same color were used to draw out favors.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Bowen entertained delightfully at dinner last Thursday for Major and Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Miller, mother of Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes. Another delightful dinner for the Crawfords was that given by Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes last Wednesday, additional guests being Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Huckins and Lieut. R. C. Cotton. Major William S. Graves, Capt. Wilson B. Burt and Capt. Frederick Kellond left Thursday morning for Santa Cruz, where they will take part in the maneuvers. Lieut. George C. Bowen leaves shortly to join them there, and Lieut. Jubal A. Early preceded them by one day.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, parents of Mrs. Willis Uline, and Miss Lou Uline are to spend the rest of the summer with Major and Mrs. Uline. The new hop committee as named by Colonel Irons recently, is composed of Capt. C. O. Smith, Capt. Frederick Kellond and Dr. Charles Watson, none of the ladies having been selected yet to assist them. Comdr. H. A. Pearson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pearson are in Salt Lake for a stay of a fortnight or so. They are accompanied by Mrs. William Norris, her son, William F. Norris, and her brother Walter Ferry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly have recently purchased a new motor car. Lieut. H. G. Ball has joined his new regiment, the 6th at the Presidio of San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained two tables of bridge informally Thursday evening.

Mrs. Wilson B. Burt has left for Southern California, to visit relatives. Mrs. Selridge, mother of Mrs. Frederick Kellond, is at the post a guest at the Kellond home on her way West. Lieut. T. F. Hardin has arrived to take the place made vacant by the transfer of Lieut. H. G. Ball.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 6, 1913.

Sunday the third of a series of tennis matches played between the officers of the post and the Anglo-American Tennis Club, of Denver, was won by the Denver Club, three matches to one. In the morning the Collet brothers—Ned and Gordon—defeated Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Graham in one of the games of doubles, 6-3, 9-7, 6-4. In the afternoon Major Gambrill and Captain Schoeffel defeated Messrs. Charles and Jack in the doubles, 6-4, 6-4, 0-6, 6-1. In the singles Captain Sanford was defeated by Mr. Galloway, 11-13, 1-6, 0-6, while Mr. Ashley Rowell was defeated by Mr. Romanes in the singles, 5-7, 5-7, 6-2, 1-6. After the matches all adjourned to the quarters of Major Gambrill, where refreshments were served.

Monday afternoon Major and Mrs. Schley entertained the officers and ladies of the post at the Officers' Club in honor of the Major's promotion and assignment to the 26th Infantry and his departure from the post. Several guests from Denver were present, among whom were Dr. Foster, General Randall, Miss Black, the Rev. Mr. Tower and his mother, Mr. and Miss Avis Peet, Mrs. Bethel, Mr. and Miss Edington, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Rowell and Mrs. Frank Rowell, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Gimpelring, Col. and Mrs. Pope.

Tuesday afternoon the third of the series of the post league for the championship of the post was played between the 19th and 5th Companies and won by the former, score 2 to 1. Tuesday was ladies' night at the club, when cards and dancing were enjoyed. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Captains Schoeffel, Sanford, Lieutenants Cowles, McEnery, Stevens, Bernheim, Mr. Schmidt, the Misses Ruth Richeson, Doris Wyke, Margaret Fay and Jeanette Schmidt and Mr. Harry Padgett, of Denver, and Mr. Donald Collet, of Denver. Tuesday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ellis gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Gambrill, Major and Mrs. Schley.

The board for the examination of candidates for admission to West Point met Tuesday morning for the examination of Donald Collet, Ray Harrington and P. Noel, all of Denver. Thursday Major and Mrs. Schley were guests of General Randall, of Denver, at a farewell dinner. Thursday Lieutenant McEnery entertained at a farewell dinner at the Savoy Hotel, in Denver, in honor of Lieutenant Mort, who has been relieved from duty at this post. Those present were Captains Schoeffel, Sanford, Lieutenants Cowles, Stevens, Bernheim, Mort, McEnery and Mr. Starkweather.

Friday morning Major and Mrs. Schley left for the East, where they expect to spend the next few months before the Major joins his new regiment. Friday evening Lieutenant Mort left for St. Louis to spend a few days, thence going to Washington for a short visit and then to his new station at Fort Constitution, N.H. Lieutenant Marks has with him for a short visit his mother, from Boise City, Idaho. Mrs. McClellan, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived in the post Tuesday to visit with her father and sisters, Mr. and the Misses Schmidt, for the summer. Tuesday morning at the home of Lieutenant Whealey there arrived a daughter, Mildred Elizabeth.

Sunday afternoon the post team defeated the K. and B. Picking team, formerly known as West Colfax, on the post grounds in a close and exciting game which required eleven innings to decide it; score 6-5. Wednesday afternoon the

third game of the first series for the championship of the post was played between the team from the band, hospital and Q.M. Corps and that of the 9th Company, the former winning, 6-5, the standing being as follows: 19th Company, won 3, lost 0; B.H. and Q.M.C., won 2, lost 1; 9th Company, won 1, lost 2; 5th Company, won 0, lost 3.
Friday evening Major and Mrs. Shook were guests of friends in Denver. Thursday Lieut. A. E. Brown, 16th Inf., who was returning to San Francisco from Fort Leavenworth, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Shook.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 10, 1913.

Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., arrived from Gettysburg on Thursday, having made the trip by automobile. He was joined by Mrs. Patton on Saturday, and they have been busy packing for their move to Fort Riley in October. Lieut. and Mrs. Patton left on Monday and sailed from New York on Tuesday for Lieutenant Patton's four months' tour of duty in France. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster arrived from Fort Riley on the fourth and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard. Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, 8d F.A., who has been quite sick at his home in Hampton, arrived on Sunday, and although he is still unable to do mounted duty, obeying telegraphic orders, left for Tobyhanna on Tuesday.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood were hosts at luncheon on Sunday. Mrs. Wood entertained a few friends at bridge and luncheon on Monday. Miss Edith Baird, for several months the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, left on Monday for Galveston, Texas, where she will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. T. O. Johnson. Dr. and Mrs. Hillman, who have been living in Major Allen's quarters, have moved into the set recently vacated by Dr. Lambie.

Lieut. W. L. Moore, 15th Cav., arrived on Monday, and is occupying the quarters of Captain Kirkpatrick, where the Fort Riley polo team will also be accommodated during the time of the polo tournament which begins about July 15. The members of the team are Lieutenants Moog, 15th Cav.; Arthur H. Wilson, Quakemeyer, 13th Cav., and W. W. West, jr., 13th Cav.

Lieut. V. S. Foster left on Wednesday to join his troop at Gettysburg, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. George R. Callender, of Washington, were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Hillman on Wednesday. Mrs. and Miss Barnhardt leave this week for Monterey, Pa., where they will spend several weeks during Captain Barnhardt's absence in the field. Mrs. William Bartlett Lowe, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Garrard, will leave on Thursday for the Chamberlin Hotel, Fort Monroe, where she will spend the summer.

The 15th Cavalry band, much to the regret of the "stay-at-homes" of Fort Myer, is ordered to proceed by marching, from Gettysburg to Tobyhanna, a ten days' march, there to remain with the Field Artillery until it returns to Fort Myer, about Oct. 1. This disposition of the band is a great disappointment, not only to the squadron of the 15th from Myer, but to the squadron from Sheridan, which has not heard the band under its present efficient leader, and hoped to have it with them during the encampment at Winchester.

There will be no representative from the 15th Cavalry of the Fort Myer squadron at the polo tournament to take place next week, as they are to be held to field duty with their troops at Winchester.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., July 5, 1913.

Sunday morning at the usual hour Lieutenant Jones took the paper for a chase. He led us over a very good but damp course up the White River bed. Messrs. Bob Talbot and Harold Simpson were new members. Others who attended were Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieutenants Grimes, Simpson, Henry and Smith. The last real polo game was played Sunday afternoon with equal sides, for Troop H received orders to march to D. A. Russell and left the post early Wednesday morning, thereby taking two of our regular players, Captain Morey and Lieutenant Jones.

On July 1 Virginia Arnold received all the little children at a delightful party. It was a gorgeous day, so all the games were played out on the lawn; after which the little tots gathered around the dining table, which was most attractively decorated in all sorts of Fourth of July emblems. Those present were Adna, Winifred, Virginia and "Tiny" Arnold, Billy and Louise McKenney, Ethel and Max Craig, Edmund and James Hagggar, "Pickles" Talbot, Margaret Musser, Bob and Virginia Lowe, Bob Scott, Elizabeth and Dick Walker, Margaret Hartnett. All the mothers were asked in at five o'clock for "the party." The same afternoon Mrs. Sickels invited the ladies to come in and look at some beautiful "Venetian chains" which had been sent to her to be sold, and many invested in one or more.

Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Elliott gave a delightful dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot and Lieutenant Jones. Mrs. Huggins entertained Mr. Harold Simpson and Lieutenant Simpson at dinner, while Captain Long's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Morey. On July 2 Major and Mrs. Elliott had Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Morey and Miss Palin.

On Thursday Mrs. Morey had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott and Captain Long. Col. and Mrs. Sickel entertained the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker.

The Fourth was very quiet out here, due to the amusements in Crawford in which the Army had several events. The band was down there all day. The officers had a polo game in the afternoon in Crawford, but owing to the roughness of the field the game was very slow.

There was an informal officers' hop Saturday evening; after which Captain Long and Mr. Henry gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Elliott, Mr. Elliott, Miss Calladay, Miss Puder, Mrs. Trumbo, Miss Paddock, Miss Lowe, Mr. Robert Talbot, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Smith, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Simpson.

FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 4, 1913.

Many farewell parties and dinners were given for Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson before their departure on June 24 for San Francisco, where they will sail on the Logan for the Philippines on July 5. The last dinner in their honor was given by Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter. Major and Mrs. Davis also were present. The Chaplain showed pictures of Manila in the gymnasium after the dinner, then all the ladies and officers assembled in his quarters to bid the departing ones Godspeed. Captain Lecocq has received his orders to proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., but has obtained permission to remain till after target practice, the latter part of July. Capt. C. M. Condon from Fort Leavenworth will take his place. Lieut. L. H. Breerton from the aviation school on North Island has been ordered here to take Lieutenant Wilson's place and will take up his quarters here shortly. Mr. Willett, who has been on an Eastern trip, returned June 28.

Major and Mrs. Davis gave a charming dinner for ten on June 29, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr. Major R. B. Grubbs, Med. Corps, motored here with his family from Fort Baker. Lieutenants Breerton, Carberry and Taliaferro were at the post recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Breerton have come to stay and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Willett while settling their quarters.

On Thursday, July 3, Capt. and Mrs. Page gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Lecocq, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett and Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr. Lieut. and Mrs. McCune entertained for the younger set of the post at a dinner on July 5, their guests being Miss Katherine Griffith, of San Diego, Lieutenant Ferron, Miss Sarah and Mr. David Hunter. All joined Lieut. and Mrs. Willett and Lieut. and Mrs. Breerton for a "rag party."

The baseball games on Sunday afternoons between the men and local teams in and about San Diego continue to draw the crowds.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1913.

The Naval Academy on Wednesday had advised that the U.S.S. Illinois, with the Third Class of midshipmen aboard, was at Antwerp.

A letter received from the U.S.S. Illinois, with the Third Class of midshipmen aboard, gives in a cheerful strain the experiences of the writer on the voyage. In a week the ship had arrived at the Azore Islands, where it was written that "a prettier bunch of mountains I have never seen." The houses in Hara were described as being all white, many with red-tiled roofs, giving a Spanish-Moorish appearance to the city. "We have certainly had a fine cruise so far," says this midshipman. "Our skipper must be the finest man in the Navy, and the other officers are all fine to us. The First Classmen are the best that could have been chosen and treat us simply fine. The First Classmen say that our cruise so far has been the best in many years, and our skipper says he will do all in his power to make it so. We get dessert every day; our fare is as good as we get at Bancroft Hall. We send all our laundry to the ship's laundry except our 'works,' and those we have to scrub ourselves, but we could not expect or ask for anything better. Last year's youngsters had to do nearly all their washing. Captain Chandler has published his orders regarding our liberties while in Antwerp. We can leave the ship as soon as she anchors and can go anywhere our money permits, remaining until July 3 at midnight, about ten or eleven days. What more could we want? Who has ever gotten so much liberty? I am going to London, then up to Edinburgh to visit my relatives."

The Fourth Class, class of 1917, had its first holiday on July 4 and were allowed to come into the city of Annapolis. The members of the class, in their white duck uniforms, brass buttons and neat white caps with black bands, made a fine military appearance. In their carriage they already show the effects of the splendid training they receive in the Naval Academy.

This is the routine the midshipman on his admission to the Naval Academy has to observe: 1, Make deposit with the paymaster; 2, take the entrance oath at Administration Building; 3, make out beneficiary slip; 4, obtain requisition and regulation book and assignment of room; 5, report to officer-in-charge; 6, inspect room and leave baggage; 7, to store and draw outfit or requisition; 8, report to senior assistant with cap and mackintosh and have the same inspected; 9, to room; shift to working dress; 10, turn in or send home by express civilian clothes within twenty-four hours; 11, report to officer-in-charge articles that are stored in room; 12, report in writing regarding civilian clothes and tobacco; 13, report in writing regarding debts; 14, report to athletic officer; 15, mark clothes as soon as stencil is received and report to officer-in-charge when completed. The next step will be pulling at the oars, marching with a gun, or bending his back in the setting-up drill, with an endless round, for the Academic year, of duties, mental and physical.

Comdr. G. H. Burrage, U.S.N., is a busy man at present, filling three positions—Acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commander of Midshipmen, and head of the Department of Seamanship.

The Department of Physics and Chemistry and Electrical Engineering, Naval Academy, are to be merged into one department.

An examination will be held at the Naval Academy on Monday to determine the qualifications of Prof. Charles V. Cusachs and Prof. Theodore W. Johnson for appointment as professors of mathematics in the U.S. Navy. Both gentlemen have been long connected with the Naval Academy as instructors. Professor Johnson's appointment will be to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of his father, Prof. William W. Johnson, U.S.N., Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S.N., who is placed on the retired list, will continue for the present as head of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, Naval Academy.

After a competitive examination, in which there were six contestants, Thomas H. Wade, of Madison, Wis., has been recommended to fill the vacancy as instructor of English caused by the resignation of Instr. Gilbert P. Coleman.

Forty-six officers and midshipmen from the Brazilian ship Benjamin Constant, now in New York Harbor, came to Annapolis by special electric car from Washington Tuesday morning and visited points of interest at the Naval Academy. The party was under the direction of Comdr. L. Aquino, and one of its first acts was to visit the tomb of John Paul Jones and lay a handsome wreath upon it. Commander Aquino is the writer of a work on navigation which is largely used throughout the world. The visitors were met by Comdr. G. H. Burrage, acting Superintendent; and the other officers of the Academy, and were escorted through the buildings and grounds. A salute was fired and the Academy band played the national airs of the United States and Brazil. The Benjamin Constant will sail from New York on July 15, visiting Plymouth, Amsterdam and Cherbourg in order.

The Board of Medical Survey directed to examine Lieutenant Towers, the Navy aviator, recommended that he go on three months' leave in order to recuperate thoroughly before resuming duty at the aviation school. Lieutenant Towers started from Annapolis on three months' sick leave on July 8. He will spend most of the time with his family at his home at Rome, Ga.

Information has reached here of the sudden illness of Prof. Henri Marion, of the Naval Academy, at Culver, Ind., where he had gone to give a course of lectures at Culver Military Academy. It is supposed that he succumbed to the intense heat. He is now reported better.

Mdsn. Kemp C. Christian, who has been under medical treatment here for several weeks, left on Wednesday for Newport, R.I., to report to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Fleet. Midshipman Christian is a member of the First Class.

Cards have been sent by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin, of Annapolis, formally announcing the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Evelyn, to Lieut. Clarence Crase Thomas, U.S.N. The wedding took place at St. Anne's Church on July 2. Mrs. F. D. children left here last week for Strath-Haven Inn, Swarthmore, Pa. to spend the summer. They will join Lieutenant Commander Karns, U.S.N., who is on Rear Admiral Knight's staff at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

On June 30 at 3 Randal Court, Annapolis, Md., a daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Garrett R. Davis, U.S.N. Mrs. Catherine Scott Grant, widow of Major J. Alex Grant, C.S. Army, of Frankfort, Ky., died here on July 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N. The burial took place in Kentucky.

Mrs. Plander, the wife of Chief Bten. George E. Plander, U.S.N., retired, died here suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday afternoon, July 6. She was at the supper table and fell dead in her husband's arms. She was forty-six years of age.

Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., notwithstanding his recent retirement from active service, will be continued for the coming Academic year as head of the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy. Among passengers sailing for Europe on Wednesday of this week is Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, and his mother and sister. The party will remain abroad a month. Prof. H. M. Paul, U.S.N., formerly attached to the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Paul are now at South Bend, Me. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., Mrs. Casper Schenck and Mr. Robert C. Schenck left here this week to spend the summer at Orkney Springs, Va. Comdr. W. F. Low, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Low leave here for Mt. Clemens, Mich., to spend the rest of the summer.

Ensign and Mrs. G. W. D. Dashiell, U.S.N., have returned from their honeymoon and are at Newport. Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., who has been spending the week at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, with his family, has returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mr. John J. Braig, connected with the Navy, whose home is in Cincinnati, and Miss Clara Elvera Johnson, of Superior, Wis., were married here by Rev. James L. Smiley, of the Protestant Episcopal church, on Saturday last. Miss Bernadette Shea, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Holliday, wife of Lieutenant Holliday, U.S.N. Mdsn. H. S. Sease has been given leave to go to his home in North Carolina on account of the illness of a member of his family.

Otto Bohkme, of Baltimore, has been named as the instruc-

tor in gymnastics, Naval Academy, to fill the vacancy created by Joseph Murray, of New York. Salary of the position is \$1,200. John W. Wallen has been appointed as assistant swordmaster in place of Professor Bartow, who also resigned. The two appointees were sworn in office on Tuesday.

The Severn River Improvement Association, composed of property owners along the Severn, and the Severn Boat Club of Annapolis are organizing a regatta here in which the several divisions of the present Fourth Class will take part.

The name plate of the old U.S.S. Santee, obtained in its recent dismantling, now adorns a barroom in Annapolis. There is feeling among officers here that this is not a proper place for the naval relic.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 9, 1913.

The pleasant weather of the last week has been greatly appreciated. The usual round of summer gayety and cadet entertainments has been kept up. Mrs. Townsley gave an unusually attractive luncheon at the club for Mesdames Hoyle, Treat, Thompson, Burr, Gordon, McDonald, Kuhn, Sladen, Normoyle, Gallagher, Hughes, Herr and Householder. On Thursday Mrs. Clayton entertained at luncheon for Mesdames Treat, Hoyle, Kuhn, Burr, Normoyle, Tschappat, Sladen, Vidmer and Herr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer had as guests for supper after the hop on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Perry, the Misses Perry, Miss Short, Miss Hulén, Miss Haig and Miss Williams, Lieutenant Perego and Dr. Haig. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, of Washington, is visiting the post. Captain Vidmer left on Saturday to join his troop in the Cavalry maneuvers at Winchester, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery have gone away for a little visit at Lieutenant Avery's home in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Townsley has gone to West Harwich, Cape Cod, for a week's visit. The Misses Townsley have returned home after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu at Fort Wright. Captain Cowles was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lang at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. William A. Cornell, of Fort Ethan Allen, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler; Captain Cornell is with his troop for the maneuvers. Lieutenant Dawson left on Saturday for a three weeks' tour with the Militia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned and daughter returned home on Tuesday after a month's leave spent in visiting at Mrs. Larned's home in West Virginia. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley and little sons are at Asbury Park to spend several weeks. Col. and Mrs. Gordon are away for the summer, going first to Lebanon, Pa., where they will attend the wedding of their son, Lieut. Philip Gordon, and Miss Lida Patch, which is to take place there shortly. They will afterward go to Canada for a visit. Col. and Mrs. Gordon's daughter, Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gertrude Jones, at Saugerties, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Rice's guests at supper on Sunday were Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Perry, the Misses Perry, Miss Short, Cadets Morton and Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy and daughter, Marcia, are away for the summer. Mrs. Baird and little Nancy will be guests of Miss Dorothy Feteroff, at Montclair, N.J., for the next fortnight. Mrs. Chaney spent last week visiting on Long Island; she starts on Tuesday for the Adirondacks, to spend the rest of the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave an informal musicale and tea on Saturday at Culham Hall for Dr. and Mrs. Weidner, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Abbot, of Cornwall; Other guests were Mrs. Tracey of Highland Falls; Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Sladen, Mrs. Burr, Dr. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Mayer, sr., and Mrs. Robertson. Mrs. Weidner sang delightfully some songs in German. Mr. Mayer played and Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, niece of Mrs. Tracey, danced charmingly.

Major and Mrs. Ryan are making very pleasant trips in their motor; they have recently spent several days as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu at Fort Wright, having made the trip in their car. Col. and Mrs. Keefe's guests are the Misses McQuade, of Washington, and Evelyn Reynolds, of Pasadena, Cal.

Fourth of July was celebrated in a safe, sane and very pleasant way by the usual patriotic exercises at the foot of Battle Monument, at which an interesting program was given. Cadet Hoge being the orator of the day. Cadet Robertson read the Declaration of Independence and Cadet Doe introduced the speakers. The singing of "America" by the audience gave the proper finish to the exercises. Mrs. Kuhn entertained on the afternoon of the Fourth with a dance at Culham Hall for members of the yearling class and their girl friends. On the evening of the Fourth Mrs. Bethel gave a pretty house dance for her guest, Miss Constance Weller, of Newburgh, Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Herr assisting in receiving. There were about sixty guests, girls and cadets.

Mrs. Tschappat gave a picnic for her guests, the Misses Wiley, on Wednesday afternoon, at Delaford Reservoir. Other guests were the Misses Murray, Shaw, Vidmer, Pallen, Normoyle, Treat, McDonald, Cadets Loomis, H. F. Robertson, Butts, Burr, J. G. Rafferty, Kuhn, Birmingham, Milliken, Treat, Griffith, Daly, Baldwin, Masters Numa Watson and Dick Vidmer. Mrs. Watson assisted Mrs. Tschappat in entertaining the guests. Col. and Mrs. Keefe's guests at supper on Tuesday were Mr. S. Strang Nicklin, Cadets Neyland and Markou.

Mrs. Higley entertained at supper on Wednesday for the Misses Dorothy and Nettie Smith, daughter and niece of Col. A. I. Smith, Q.M.C. and for Mrs. Herr, Miss Frances Murray, Miss Margaret Shaw, Cadets Herr, Milligan, Royce, Krayenbuhl, C. C. Smith, Snow and F. Williams.

Mrs. Calvin De Witt is at the hotel for a stay of some weeks. Mrs. Tschappat gave a picnic at Flirtation Walk on Friday evening for the Misses Wiley, Cadets Loomis, Butts, Anderson and Griffith. At the hops of the week, Mrs. Tschappat received on Tuesday evening with Cadet Loomis, Mrs. Vidmer on Thursday evening with Cadet Gullion. Col. and Mrs. Millard F. Harmon are expected soon to make a visit of several days with their son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Lang.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., July 6, 1913.

Lieutenants Campbell and Cunningham were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith on Sunday evening. Mrs. Smith was guest of Mrs. Clisby in Mobile Monday and returned Tuesday accompanied by Mrs. Clisby, who will spend a week as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith.

The Holabird brought down a large number of people Thursday to attend the dance given by the enlisted men, which was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Heakes, Mrs. Rhen, Misses Pope, Tuttle, Heakes and Hempstead were guests on the post Thursday, when they made the round trip from town. Lieutenant Campbell was host at an informal party Thursday morning.

The post band left Friday morning for the Fourth of July celebration at Bon Secour, Ala. The Holabird left early on the morning of the Fourth for Fort Barrancas with the ball team and a party of officers and their wives, consisting of Chaplain and Mrs. Newsome, Miss Newsome, the Misses Newsome, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Miss Cullen, Lieutenants Campbell, Smith and Cunningham. On their arrival at Fort Barrancas they were met by the band and were driven up to the post in carriages. That afternoon the ball game had to be called off because of rain. In the evening they were entertained by a band concert and moving pictures. During their visit Capt. and Mrs. Geere were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Maybach and on Saturday were guests of Mrs. Morse at her home. Mrs. Morse entertained Miss Cullen and Lieutenant Cunningham at dinner on Friday evening.

Saturday morning the baseball game was called, Barrancas winning with the score of 13-3. In the afternoon a game of five innings was played, Fort Morgan losing again, the score being 5-1. The party returned to Fort Morgan Saturday night.

All those who remained on the post celebrated the Glorious Fourth in a delightful way. Early in the evening they were invited by Major and Mrs. Burgess to witness the beautiful

display of fireworks in front of their quarters. Later Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey were hosts at a keg party, which was immensely enjoyed. Still later they serenaded the quarters at the end of the line, whose lights had been extinguished early in the evening. It is feared, though, that this beautiful serenade was not enjoyed quite as much by those dark and somber quarters as it was by the serenaders themselves. Lieutenant Smith's quarters have been quarantined on account of Mrs. Smith having the mumps. Captain Doores visited Mobile Saturday returning Sunday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 8, 1913.

The Fourth was a gala day at the naval hospital as many events were pulled off by convalescents and hospital attendants in the park. The fun began at 8:30 a.m. with potato, sack, three-legged, obstacle and shoe races, cracker eating contest and an exciting race to catch and hold genuine "F.F.V." razorbacks, with their backs well greased. Prizes, which had been donated, were awarded, and at 10:30 a game of ball was played between the hospital and Scottsville teams. The day closed with an exciting game between the hospital and yard teams with Hardin pitching for the hospital and Costello for the yard. At the yard and station all ships were gayly decorated, salutes fired at noon, and various forms of amusement, together with attractive dinner menus were arranged for the men. Many had several days' leave, and hundreds went to the various beaches for the day and evening.

Mrs. Giltner was hostess at cards Monday for Mesdames H. S. Strine, William Galt, H. W. Seabury, Noa, Holt, Guy Ewing, Perry, Capron, John Royer, Misses Susie Galt and Marion Simmons. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Nos, Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Ewing.

At the yard on the Fourth the Declaration of Independence was read to the Marines by Miss Davies, of Norfolk, in the grove of the barracks, in the center of which was a platform decorated with American flags and bunting. The woods were also draped with flags and about five hundred men listened with great attention.

The Ozark is expected to complete her alterations about the middle of the month and will proceed to Newport. Ensign L. P. Warren is commander; Ensign Elder, chief engineer officer, and Chief Gunner St. Clair, acting executive officer. Ensign and Mrs. Hinckel and Ensign and Mrs. Abbott are guests at Mrs. Andrew Brown's cottage, Willoughby Beach.

The encampment of Virginia Militia at State Camp Harvey M. Dickson, Virginia Beach, was the scene of unusual activity yesterday when Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, and staff reviewed the regiment. After the review the visitors were entertained by General Vaughan. The rifle range planned by Major Winfree, U.S.A., and constructed by Captain La Prude, of Richmond, Va., has been pronounced by Captain Reams, U.S.M.C., to be one of the best. The following Army officers were detailed for the encampment: Lieuts. P. H. Bagby, J. G. Taylor and J. H. Curry. Competition for membership on the team to represent Virginia at the National Matches at Camp Perry in September has begun.

Among those attending the Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin were Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen and Lieutenant Kibbee. Among those attending the Saturday evening hop at the Casino, Virginia Beach, were Miss Janet Crose, Capt. and Mrs. Crose, Paymaster Cochrane, Ensigns Glenn A. Smith and Harold E. Snow. Capt. E. R. Beadle has returned to the barracks. Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle is spending a few days in Washington.

Among the dancers at the "one-step dance" for the Infant Sanitarium, Virginia Beach, July 4, at the Beach Casino, were Misses Janet Crose and Louise Galt, Paymaster Cook, Ensigns Glenn A. Smith and H. E. Snow. Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham has returned from a short trip to Baltimore. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and family, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Cooke, are spending the summer at Essex, Lake Champlain. Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth and Mrs. Clifford Millard are spending some time at Jamestown, R.I.

Rev. Pembroke Reed has returned to his home in Petersburg after a visit to his brother-in-law and sister Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood. Miss Susie Galt has returned to her home, Westover avenue, after attending a charming house party at Virginia Beach.

The Barney and Bagley, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, will be through their annual overhaul and ready to return to Annapolis by the middle of the month. The Biddle and Bailey will possibly be ready by Sept. 1. An alarm of fire on the Vermont July 4 caused some excitement in the yard, but prompt response to the alarm and personal supervision of Captain Huse speedily controlled it.

Mrs. David Ducey and little daughter have left to spend the summer in Goshen, Va. The student officers at the barracks, under Captain Van Orden, Lieutenants Brainard and Voeth will leave for the rifle range, Winthrop, Md., July 19, and later for Gettysburg, Pa. where they will use one of the University dormitories as headquarters and will be thoroughly instructed in topography, reconnaissance, patrol leading and formations of orders for the field. Paymaster Gunnell has left for his ship, the Mississippi, at Philadelphia.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 5, 1913.

The Secretary of the Navy will visit the yard on July 18. The U.S.S. New Orleans was placed in commission, with Lieut. H. R. Keller in command, last Tuesday and the ship joined the Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. M. A. Shearer gave a matinee party Wednesday to see "Hanky Panky" at the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle, for Mrs. R. C. Berkeley and Mrs. F. D. Perkins. In honor of Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Clark, of Oakland, Cal., Ensign Marsh entertained at dinner on board the Cheyenne last Thursday. Paymr. and Mrs. N. B. Farwell gave a pleasant lunch and picnic party the evening of July 4 for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein, Miss James, Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gross, Mrs. and Miss Van Ausdal, Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Hooton, Ensigns Schelling and Keller.

The wardrobe officers of the U.S.S. Charleston had dinner on board Wednesday for Mesdames Willis, Bacchus and Whitmore. After dinner music by a Seattle orchestra was enjoyed. Mrs. H. F. Hull had luncheon last Friday for Mesdames Willis, McGuire and Whitmore. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Clark, guests of Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, left July 4 for their home at Oakland, Cal.

At Mrs. Comman's "at home" Wednesday, Mrs. C. J. Lang poured tea and Mrs. John R. Brady presided at the coffee urn. Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., arrived Wednesday to spend the summer at the home of her aunt, Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Col. and Mrs. Doyen entertained at dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude N. Thiele, whose marriage took place in Seattle on Wednesday of last week, were guests Tuesday of Paymr. and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell. Mrs. Fraemel, of Illinois, is a guest of her son, Lieut. Mile F. Fraemel. Chaplain Le Roy Taylor is representing the Pacific Reserve Fleet at the Convention of Charities and Corrections, in session in Seattle this week.

Mrs. Forbes returned Monday from a week's visit in Portland. Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell and family leave July 15 for station at Key West, Fla. Civil Engr. E. L. Gregory, from duty in the East, will arrive July 24. Asst. Civil Engr. Ralph M. Wardfield, Mrs. Wardfield and son returned Saturday from a month's outing at Long Lake, south of Port Orchard. Comdr. Thomas T. Washington, recently in command of the Denver, has taken command of the Charleston, receiving ship, at the yard.

Mrs. Hilary Williams entertained at luncheon Thursday for Mesdames G. B. Bradshaw, E. E. Scranton and G. B. Whitmore. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman are plac-

ning a dance for July 12, in honor of Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell and the Misses Brownell, who leave July 15 for Key West, and for Mrs. Cottman's niece, Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C.

The dinner given by Lieut. C. C. Baughman in the ward-room of the Colorado last Wednesday surpassed, in number of guests, any dinner ever given on the station. The walls were completely hid from view by masses of evergreens and huckleberry branches. The stanchions were entwined with flowers and from the lattice work in the skylight just above the table hung the feathery asparagus fern intermingled with crimson rambling roses. Huge hanging baskets suspended from the ceiling held masses of Ulrich Brunner roses. Seven baskets of brown Japanese wickerware held masses of red and yellow coriopsis daisies, and the eighteen candlesticks used on the table were hidden with sheaves of the red and yellow flower. Covers were laid for forty-nine people. After dinner there was dancing on the quarterdeck, which was enclosed with canvas and flags.

Mr. Ed M. Dew, of Toledo, Wash., was the Sunday guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting. Mrs. Nutting and son, D., returned with him to Toledo to spend the Fourth. Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained a large number at bridge last evening.

In compliment to Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Theiss, Mrs. H. Brown, Ensigns Heron and Miller and Lieutenant Keller. An eclectic golf tournament, in progress at the yard for several weeks, finished Saturday noon, with Paymr. R. Nicholson winning the men's cup and Mrs. V. L. Cottman the ladies'.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton retired on Tuesday last and leaves today for Alliance, his home. Mrs. Scranton will leave next week for a visit at her old home at San Diego, Cal. Comdr. Henry C. Kuenzli, attached to the yard for the past year, resigned from the Navy last Tuesday, owing to ill health, and left Friday for the South. Mrs. G. W. Shepard and Mrs. E. E. Scranton entertained Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Shepard at a large bridge tea. Five tables were used for the games. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Willis, Berkely, Van Ausdal, Orr and Backus. Mrs. J. F. McGill served salad. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw served ice cream and Mrs. Hilary Williams poured coffee.

Miss Emily Perkins, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Fegan, and Lieutenant Fegan, U.S.M.C. The Fegans arrived last week from Peking, China, and have taken quarters at the Kitsap Inn.

The orders to Lieut. Walter Smead detaching him from duty at the yard have been suspended until Aug. 15, when the Denver, to which he has been assigned, will return from Central American waters. Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, recently of the South Dakota, reported Monday for duty at the barracks.

Asst. Naval Constr. George C. Westervelt left Sunday for a visit to San Francisco. His mother, from Austin, Texas, will join him there and return with him for a visit at this yard.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 2, 1913.

The riding course on the extension has been improved by the erection of gates and hurdles. These consist of four three-barred gates, each four feet six inches high, and four hurdles, three of wood, six feet, one foot and one and a half feet elevation, and an earth hurdle, two and one-half feet high. The six-foot hurdle has a graduating bar.

An electric lawn mower has been put in commission for use on the island generally. It is especially valuable on the large surfaces of the extension, which consists of 103 acres.

On June 26 the battalion made an eight-mile practice march on the extension.

The captain of the Brazilian battleship now in port made an official call upon the Commanding General on Monday morning. A large hop was given on the evening of June 27, at which were present, besides the officers and ladies of Governors Island and guests from the city, a number of officers and ladies of the Marine Corps and the Navy, including Col. and Mrs. Lejeune and Mrs. Rush, and guests from Forts Wood and Wadsworth. Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram have left for Poland Springs, Me., where they will spend the summer.

Masters Gordon and Graham Heiner have gone to Lake Weld, Me., where they will be in Camp Baiyaka till September. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber and Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Miss Harriet Bradley have arrived and are in their quarters on General's Row. Colonel Bradley is at Gettysburg, to return next week. Mrs. Goodwin, wife of the late Chaplain Edward H. C. Goodwin, visited friends in the garrison on Thursday of this week.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, July 10, 1913.

At the stated meeting of the Governors Island Club held at the clubhouse, Corbin Hall, on the evening of July 3, the following officers were elected: President, Col. William M. Black; first vice-president, Col. W. A. Simpson; second vice-president, Major Gordon G. Heiner; secretary and treasurer, Major Frank H. Lawton; assistant secretary and treasurer, Capt. Henry C. Clement, jr. The following were appointed auditing committee: Col. John S. Mallory, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord and Major William E. Horton.

Chaplain Frederick McQuade, British Royal navy, and Mrs. McQuade were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith from July 5, when they arrived from England on the Campania, until July 9, when they sailed for Bermuda, where Chaplain McQuade is ordered for duty. On Sunday Capt. W. R. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rush dined at Chaplain and Mrs. Smith's to meet their guests, and on Monday a party of officers and ladies were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Rush on the Hancock, at the navy yard.

Col. Hobart K. Bailey is visiting Capt. John F. Madden. Miss Vining is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills. Col. Rogers Birnie has gone to Poland Springs, Maine, to join Mrs. Birnie, who, accompanied by Miss Ingram, is spending the summer there. Mrs. William M. Black and Master Murray Black are in Canada for a two months' visit.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., July 8, 1913.

Many farewell parties and receptions have been given for Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter during the last two weeks. In their tour of nearly four years at this post Col. and Mrs. Hunter have created a very congenial social atmosphere, not confined to the garrison, but including Fort Mott and the community adjacent to Fort Du Pont.

On Sunday morning the band rendered an unusually beautiful program which was selected by Mrs. Hunter. Early Monday morning the entire garrison turned out to see Col. and Mrs. Hunter off on the train. The battalion consisting of four companies acting as an escort of honor preceded the Colonel's wagonette from the post to within a block of the station at Delaware City, where the companies formed a double line on each side of the road. They stood at present arms in salute to their Colonel as he drove between the lines. The silent but most impressive tribute of respect to their passing commanding officer was a sight long to be remembered by those who witnessed it.

The band then struck up some cheerful airs as Col. and Mrs. Hunter said good-bye to a host of friends from the post and neighboring community. The soldiers stacked their arms and gathered around the train where they stood till it started to move and then they gave a rousing three cheers with a vim that showed their loyalty to and appreciation of Colonel Hunter. While regret was expressed by every one at their departure, the good wishes of the entire command go with the Hunters to their new station at Fort Adams, R.I.

On Wednesday last Miss Isabelle Reybold, of Delaware City, entertained a number of friends at luncheon when her engagement to Lieut. D. M. Ashbridge was announced. Miss Reybold has many friends in the Army and Lieutenant Ashbridge is receiving congratulations. Mrs. Frank A. Edwards, from Berne, Switzerland, is the guest of her daughter and

son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Clark, who arrived here for station recently. Major and Mrs. Tracy have returned from a three weeks' visit at Governors Island.

Col. and Mrs. Harmon arrived Tuesday evening and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Howard until they get settled. Mrs. Walter Singles and son, Gordon, have returned from a visit with relatives near Philadelphia, where they spent the Fourth.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Menges are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Fielden and infant daughter joined Dr. Fielden here on June 28. Captain Purnell has returned from Gettysburg, where he was on duty at the G.A. R. camp.

The evening of the Fourth a large number of people from Delaware City and all the post people enjoyed the display of fireworks which was under the supervision of the post exchange officer.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 7, 1913.

Lieut. Sidney D. Maize arrived Wednesday from San Diego, Cal., where he has spent several weeks' sick leave at his home. Lieutenant Maize has recovered almost entirely from an operation for appendicitis, which he underwent at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco about two months ago.

A number of the garrison have been enjoying the five-day Chautauqua course in Sturgis this week. Every program has been very good. Miss Anna Moffet was a guest of Mrs. A. L. Bodley, of Sturgis, at a ten o'clock breakfast Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan and Marion and Mrs. Degen and Jack enjoyed a picnic lunch in the hills back of the officers' row. Lieut. F. B. Edwards and family went to the Boulder Park for the Fourth. Miss Franklin came down from Deadwood in her auto and took Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Taulbee, and Patterson to Deadwood for a picnic and later to Lead City to see a grand display of fireworks. They returned to the post about midnight.

The Misses Wagner, of Sturgis, were guests of Miss Helen Moffet Saturday. They spent the morning watching part of the expert course on the skirmish range. Mrs. Robert J. Foster returned yesterday from a two months' visit at her home in Boonville, Mo. Her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. T. A. Johnson, of Kemper Military Academy, accompanied Mrs. Foster on a trip East.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Keys and little Jack, after visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton for two months, left Thursday for their home in Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. M. Morgan and Capt. P. G. Lawton made an early morning fishing trip to Cayenport's Dams on Friday. It was one of the days when fish were not hungry.

Mrs. W. P. Moffet entertained the young people of the post at supper Sunday in honor of her son and daughter. The guests were Miss Clarke, Miss Waltz, Captain Oliver and Lieutenants Jacobs, Taulbee and Patterson. Miss Helen Moffet sprained her ankle one day last week while out in the hills gathering flowers.

Mrs. S. D. Maize entertained Thursday evening in honor of the return of Lieutenant Maize from San Francisco. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Franklin, Miss Franklin, Mr. Vail and Mr. Warner, of Deadwood, Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Taulbee, Patterson and Jacobs. Late in the evening all helped celebrate the Fourth with fireworks.

Mr. Anderson, who brought Lieutenant Edwards' fine horse Titan down from Deadwood Saturday, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards that day and returned in the evening. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Maize had dinner in honor of Capt. J. J. Miller, who arrived that evening from Texas. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Captain Miller, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Taulbee, Patterson and Jacobs and Mr. Comegys. Capt. J. J. Miller arrived Saturday from the encampment of the 19th Infantry at Galveston. He will pack his household goods previous to leaving for Columbus Barracks to take an instruction course there.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1913.

Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, M.C., has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe and Capt. Craig R. Snyder has reported for duty and will take the quarters formerly occupied by Dr. Kilbourne. Mrs. Snyder, who is visiting her home in Virginia, will join the Captain next week. Capt. and Miss Shields entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hedges and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Parker, June 23.

Mrs. E. E. Hatch, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, gave a delightful five hundred party at her home June 18, when, in prize, a silver sandwich plate, was won by Mrs. H. S. Brown, second, silver card tray, by Mrs. E. H. Thompson, and consolation, silver hat pins, by Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons. Other guests were Mesdames Wilcox, Woodbury, Sharpe, Brenner, Nicklin, Thompson, Elser, Brown, Meador, Pruyn, Caldwell, Randol, Rittenhouse, Morey, King, Olin, Ashbrook, Pinkston, Parsons, Hedges, Bargar, Hirsch, Montaigne, Myers and Misses Shields and Cuyler.

Lieut. and Mrs. King gave dinners on June 17 and 19, entertaining Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Nicklin, Capt. and Mrs. Olin and Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse. Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Pruyn and Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hedges on the evening of June 20.

On June 24 Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson gave an auction and dance party. Prizes were won by Captain Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bargar and Miss Cuyler. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Woodbury, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Leary, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Shields, Captain Pinkston, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Cuyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Lieut. and Mrs. Elser.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Hall returned to the garrison this morning after a honeymoon spent in the East. They will be at home in quarters No. 6, Captain Shields, M.C., ordered to Texas City, and later to Omaha, leaves to-morrow, accompanied by his sister, Miss Shields, for his home in Carbonado, Pa., to spend a short leave before going South.

Mrs. Pruyn and Miss Cuyler were guests at the dinner given by Mr. Powell, of Columbus, at the Arlington Country Club, last Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Starbird, F.A., are guests of Mrs. Starbird's parents, Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd. Gen. and Mrs. Borden are guests of Major and Mrs. F. T. Woodbury. Mrs. Woodbury entertained at auction Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Borden.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 9, 1913.

On July 4 a large party from Fort Totten enjoyed the privileges of the West Chester Country Club, going over there in the afternoon to watch the tennis and golf. Captain Steele, Lieutenants Wildrick and Dunn went over in the morning and entered the golf tournament. In the preliminaries Lieutenant Dunn came out one, winning a handsome pair of silver-backed military brushes; Lieutenant Wildrick came out two and Captain Steele three. In the afternoon and the following day, however, they were defeated. The party who went over on the 4th were Major and Mrs. Landon, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler, Mrs. Feeter, Miss Anna Stevens, of Savannah, Captains Mitchell, Steele and Gardner.

Capt. and Mrs. Bishop gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Miss Anna Stevens and Captain Gardner. Mrs. Aldridge is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rutherford. Mrs. J. B. Mitchell left Wednesday for Narragansett Pier, to spend several weeks. Thursday afternoon, July 3, Mrs. P. W. Huntington enter-

tained at auction bridge in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hasson, of Washington, D.C., who is her house guest. Invited to meet Mrs. Hasson were Mesdames Fenton, Cross, Nichols, Holmer, Feeter, Rutherford, Steele, Dunn, Hawley, Wildrick and Collins. After the game delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Hasson, having the highest score in the room, received a handsome Philippine embroidered shirtwaist; Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Hawley and Mrs. Steele, for high scores at each table, received pairs of fancy slipper shoes.

Mrs. Dusenbury and Violet, who have been visiting relatives in the South, returned Thursday, just in time to start packing for their move to Fort Screven. Miss Merrill, who has spent the past month with Mrs. White, returned to her home in Portland, Maine, Tuesday. Miss Anna Stevens, of Savannah, Ga., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Nichols, for several weeks, left on Tuesday. Mrs. Patterson, away on a visit of a month, returned to Fort Totten Sunday. Major Wheeler spent several days of this week in Washington, D.C. Chaplain and Mrs. Headley gave a delightful dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Feeter, Admiral and Mrs. Glennan, of Washington, arrived Monday to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Cross. Captain Huntington, Med. Corps, who has been on duty at Gettysburg, returned yesterday.

Colonel White, accompanied by Major Sarratt, left Monday night to inspect the Artillery Districts of New London, New Bedford and Narragansett Bay. Chaplain Headley and his son, Mr. Dorrance Headley, left to-day for the White Mountains, where they will spend two months.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 5, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read gave a delightful dinner party Saturday complimentary to Gen. Hugh L. Scott. Following the dinner the party went to the Country Club for the dance. Other guests were Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade and Lieut. David H. Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown entertained last week with a porch party at their home near the Country Club. Delicious refreshments were served on the porch, after which the twenty guests motored into the city and spent the remainder of the evening on the roof-garden of the Paso del Norte Hotel. The guests were officers and ladies of the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts, the son and Judge A. T. Watts, of Beaumont, Texas, who is their guest, spent the Fourth of July at Cloudcroft, El Paso's summer resort. Capt. E. D. Scott has been transferred from duty with Battery C to the unassigned list and Capt. Roy Barnes has filled his place. Mrs. John S. Winn and son, Stanley, have gone to Cloudcroft and will be joined later by Miss Helen Winn, remaining for several weeks.

Mrs. J. K. Brown and children have gone to Iowa to spend the summer with relatives. Mrs. H. H. Byers and daughter, Doris, wife and child of Captain Byers, Signal Corps, have recently joined him in El Paso and are at the Marguerite apartments. The Post Bridge Club has disbanded until fall. Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Cav., will leave July 15 for California and will tour the state in their automobile for two months. Last Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. E. Swift, 2d Cav., entertained at dinner at the Country Club complimentary to Lieut. J. F. Colby, 2d Cav., recently assigned to duty at Fort Riley. Covers were laid for eleven, other guests being officers of the regiment.

The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry, through the courtesy of the post commander, Col. Frank West, gave a concert at the Country Club, near the post, the evening of July 3. The club was filled with members and many of the officers and ladies of the post and district and an unusually fine program was rendered and greatly enjoyed.

Arrangements have been perfected between the Red Cross Society of El Paso and Major W. T. Davidson, post surgeon, in the event of the threatened battle between the Federal troops at Juarez and the Constitutionalists, numbering nearly 2,000, who are outside of the Mexican city about sixty miles, that all wounded will be taken to the courthouse lawn, where a temporary hospital will be kept for first aid, and all who are able to stand the trip will be sent out to this post. Army officers are on the qui vive and strict watch is being kept.

The new wells on the target range, some thirty miles from the garrison, are completed. The target butts can now be commenced, the contract having been let several days ago. Delay in moving the present range has been due to the lack of a water supply.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 5, 1913.

Mrs. Moorman, wife of Lieutenant Moorman, and family have arrived at Texas City. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil have returned. Mrs. Cecil is at the Galvez.

Last week there were several days of very hot weather and short hard rains at night. The ground, however, remained dry and instruction progressed much as usual. With company and battalion training and one regimental maneuver the days passed quickly and everything points to fair weather next week. Last Monday Lieutenant Kirtland, Aviation Corps, lectured to the officers of the brigade on "The Aeroplane." There was a large attendance of interested officers. It was one of the most instructive lectures of the course and there were many visitors.

Lieutenant Colonel Styler, 17th Inf., attached to the 18th Infantry, and Colonel Pickering, 11th Inf., left this week for Washington, to take the course at the War College. The three regiments of the 6th Brigade turned out their officers in full force to greet the distinguished ones upon their departure. The bands played and the officers were escorted through the brigade with much enthusiasm, being entertained everywhere by the many friends.

General Davis, Colonel Rogers and Captain Sheldon were guests of Major Lacey at supper at John's, down the island, last Thursday. Later the party motored to Roger's, Bob's and the Harbor View, and then returned to camp. The whole trip was much enjoyed.

Capt. H. S. Scott, retired, general manager of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, paid us a visit this week and did a great deal of business.

On Saturday General Davis visited Houston and brought to Texas City his new automobile. Capt. Ray W. Bryan was chauffeur. They arrived safely, after a record trip. Captain Bryan hasn't yet purchased the horse that he intended to buy.

On July 1 the 18th Infantry ball team won from the 22d Infantry team by 7 to 6 in a great game. The regimental polo team, Captain Peyton and Lieutenants Lonergan, Arnold and Griswold, lost a close game to the Freebooters, but won from the Artillery 5 to 3. The ball team lost to the 6th Cavalry, 6 to 4.

Q.M. Sergt. P. L. McQuillen, Company L, after eight years in the regiment, has been discharged and will go into business. We are sorry to lose him. One hundred and twenty recruits, mostly young men, have arrived. Seventy more are expected. The regiment will soon be at full strength.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 3, 1913.

Major and Mrs. J. C. Waterman returned to the post Friday, after spending a delightful week in Michigan, visiting relatives and attending the graduation of their son Leonard, who has completed his studies in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Major Waterman returned to his station at Texas City, Texas, Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Waterman accompanied him and will be at the Southern Hotel, Texas City, with Mrs. D. T. E. Casteel and Miss Margaret.

Mrs. F. D. Griffith entertained the ladies of the post at an informal tea Monday. The guests were asked to bring their sewing and the afternoon was delightfully spent. Col. and Mrs. T. B. Dugan, 6th Cav., and children arrived yesterday from Washington, D.C. The Colonel will be here about ten days before he joins his regiment in Texas City. Mrs. Dugan and children will camp out here for a time at least.

Mrs. F. D. Griffith entertained at dinner last night for

Col. and Mrs. Dugan and family, Mrs. George B. Hunter, Captain Kilbroth, and for Lieut. J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., who is visiting in the post for a few days. Mrs. George V. Strong, with her two children, expects to leave Sunday for Victoria, B.C., where she will spend some time with her parents. Her brother, Mr. Longhall, who was graduated this year from Harvard and who has been visiting his sister here, will make the trip with her.

Mrs. E. R. Heiberg was delightfully surprised last evening by the arrival of her husband, on a short leave. Mrs. Dodge, mother of Mrs. Heiberg, who has been here for a month, left last evening for a visit with another daughter. Mrs. Frank T. McNarney arrived in the post yesterday, accompanied by the two children.

BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP, 2D DIVISION.

Camp, Texas City, Texas, July 6, 1913.

What was undoubtedly the greatest athletic event in the history of our Army came to an end when the 22d Infantry won the baseball championship of the 2d Division from the 19th Infantry. The 22d had won the championship of the Texas City camp in a league consisting of nine teams, winning fourteen out of sixteen games played; while the 19th had won the championship among the Galveston troops in a league of five teams, by a smaller percentage of games won.

Intense rivalry exists between the two camps and a splendid spirit of sportsmanship was exhibited by the supporters of both teams during the four games played. This spirit of rivalry extended to the civilian friends of both camps and two silver loving cups, donated by the Knights of Columbus and the Galvez Hotel, of Galveston, were presented to the winners of the series. The series as arranged was the best three out of five games, played as follows: June 28 and July 5 at Beach Park, Galveston; June 29 and July 6 at Athletic Park, Texas City.

The first game found the supporters of both teams on hand in large numbers and the people of Galveston were shown what loyal rooting really is. This game found both teams nervous to the breaking point and poor baseball was played. The best that can be said of this game is that it was highly exciting from start to finish and it was anybody's game until the last ball was thrown. The 22d started off with a rush, scoring three times in the first inning, and the supporters of this team sat back in their seats expecting an easy victory. But the 19th soon evened this up and went into the lead and with varying fortunes, staying there until the ninth inning, when the 22d scored three runs and finally won the game by a score of 10 to 7. The nines were:

19th Infantry—Berlin, 2b.; Kilrain, 2b.; Glick, c.; Hankla, r.f.; Groff, 1b.; O'Brien, a.s.; Randolph, 1b.; Hall, c.f.; Miskell, 2b.; Ballard, p.

22d Infantry—Fisher, 3b.; F. Terrell, c.f.; H. Terrell, s.s.; Grady, c.; Yost, 2b.; Ericson, r.f.; Forsythe, 1b.; Kemp, 1b.; Kay, p.

The second game, played at Texas City the following day, found the supporters of the 22d confident of an easy victory, as they had beaten Ballard, the star pitcher of the 19th, the preceding day; but they had reckoned without Nichols, who simply stood the heavy batters of the 22d Infantry on their heads and won a hollow victory by a score of 6 to 2. In this game it seemed that the 19th had found itself and that the 22d had broken under the strain. The nines were:

19th Infantry—Glick, 3b.; Hankla, r.f.; Groff, 1b.; O'Brien, a.s.; Randolph, 1b.; Hall, c.f.; Miskell, 2b.; Bates, c.; Nichols, p.

22d Infantry—Fisher, 3b.; F. Terrell, c.f.; H. Terrell, s.s. and r.f.; Grady, c.; Yost, 2b.; Forsythe, 1b.; Ericson, r.f.; Scanlon, r.f. and s.s.; Kemp, 1b.; Farrier, p.; Scimmerhorn, p. Smith batted for Farrier in the fifth.

The third game, played at Galveston, probably witnessed the greatest turnout and excitement ever seen at any Army game. The 19th, after its easy victory of the preceding Sunday, was supremely confident and again sent in Nichols, who had so easily won the last game. The 22d, undismayed by its defeat, with its band and loyal rooters from the 4th and 6th Brigades, sent in Scimmerhorn and the game was on. Nichols, the hero of the preceding Sunday, met with a rough reception and before the first inning was over had been removed from the box and the 22d had amassed the comfortable lead of five runs. The game was over. It was characterized by the heavy hitting of the 22d and the splendid pitching of Scimmerhorn, who, barring a little wildness, simply toyed with the batters of the 19th. The nines:

22d Infantry—Fisher, 3b.; F. Terrell, c.f.; Ericson, c.f.; H. Terrell, 2b.; Grady, c.; Forsythe, r.f.; Yost, 1b.; Kemp, 1b.; Stanton, s.s.; Scimmerhorn, p.

19th Infantry—Glick, 3b.; Hankla, r.f.; Groff, 1b.; Fleet, 1b.; O'Brien, a.s.; Randolph, 1b.; Hall, c.f.; Miskell, 2b.; Berlin, 2b.; Bates, c.; Weisner, p.; Nichols, p.; Coppin, p.

Fleet batted for Groff in the seventh; Ballard batted for Coppin in the seventh, and for Miskell in the eighth; Grady was out, hit by batted ball.

Final score: 22d Infantry, 12; 19th Infantry, 3.

On the following day the 19th, with the games standing two to one against them, journeyed to Texas City for the fourth game of the series. A defeat meant the loss of the series and a win meant a tie. This game was probably one of the best games ever played by two Army teams. Every member of both teams played splendid ball and a good knowledge of inside baseball was displayed by both teams. The fielding and hitting were of the highest order and with both teams on their feet it was simply a question of the breaks. The 19th nominated Ballard, their star left-hander, who pitched a game that will long be remembered by his opponents. The 22d selected Kay, their most consistent winner of the year, and he held the 19th batters at his mercy throughout the game. Ballard pitched a magnificent game, but Kay was a little better at all times. The game was fiercely fought, but the break, for the 22d, came in the second inning, when Grady was safe on an error at third and stole second, Forsythe walked and both were advanced by Yost; Kemp then hit to first and jockeyed the first baseman, while Grady, by a beautiful run and slide, went under the catcher for the first run of the game. Forsythe then scored on a slow grounder to short. The damage had been done and the game was lost beyond recall. No further runs were scored by either side. The 19th threatened at one time, but a beautiful throw home by Forsythe completed a double play and ended their chances. The nines:

19th Infantry—Fleet, 3b.; Hankla, r.f.; Groff, 1b.; O'Brien, s.s.; Randolph, 1b.; Hall, c.f.; Miskell, 2b.; Berlin, 2b.; Bates, c.; Glick, c.; Ballard, p.

22d Infantry—Fisher, 3b.; F. Terrell, c.f.; H. Terrell, 2b.; Grady, c.; Forsythe, r.f.; Ericson, r.f.; Yost, 1b.; Kemp, 1b.; Scanlon, s.s.; Kay, p.

Final score: 22d Infantry, 2; 19th Infantry, 0.

Throughout the series the 22d showed greater individual strength and better pitching and the better team won.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 8, 1913.

The past week has been a reminder to all the girls of a week-end at Annapolis, for while the ships were at anchor dancing was the feature of every assemblage. The Casino proves more attractive all the time, and the white uniforms give a cool summer look to the evening parties. Afternoon tea parties have been numerous at town, the Casino and Golf Club.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., and Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons had a wonderfully successful day fishing from the Beaver Tail Rocks on Monday. Mrs. G. T. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Miss Dressel, Mrs. J. P. Farley, Mrs. A. R. Eddy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Southerland, Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., are among Service people registered at the Bay View Hotel.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Casey gave a dinner for their granddaughter, Miss Bishop, on Sunday evening. Mrs. Albert Swalm, wife of U.S. Consul at Southampton, England, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Milton E. Reed, has sailed for her home in England. Miss Josephine Smith, of Coronado, Cal., has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Hensley Lacey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Lacey, U.S.N.

Mrs. Eddy, of Washington, is with her daughter, Mrs.

William H. Driggs, at the Bay View. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Cook at the Pines in Green Lane. Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon gave a dinner on Sunday for a party of young people. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac De Bussey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remy, Mrs. J. M. Sylvester, Mrs. J. B. Gates are among the Service people at the Gardner House.

A large number of Navy people attended the skating at the training station on Monday. With Miss Casey were Miss Sophie Bishop, Miss Dorothy Mason and Miss Katherine Knight. Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Hoogewerk, Capt. and Mrs. Templin M. Potts are registered at the Bay Voyage Hotel.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 7, 1913.

The swimming pool is the most popular place in the garrison these hot days and those most enthusiastic are Mesdames Farnham, Aleshire, GlenDenning, Lieutenant Aleshire and Singleton Switzer. The following children are being taught swimming: Madeline Aleshire, Dorothy and Laura Switzer and Katherine and John Nesbitt.

Lieut. J. K. Cowan is expected at Crook very soon to pack his belongings preparatory to going to Fort Leavenworth to enter the officers' school there. Mrs. Edward Bloom, widow of Lieutenant Bloom, 4th Inf., and her small son, Edward, were guests of Mrs. Switzer for a week. Lieut. Raymond D. Smith was a caller in the post on June 27. He is enjoying a month's leave with his mother in Omaha.

Mrs. Switzer entertained at dinner June 26, complimentary to Mrs. Bloom and for Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney, Mrs. Scott and Singleton Switzer. Major Switzer, Lieutenants Farnham and Kelley have been ordered to Leavenworth for the division rifle and revolver competition, and are expected at Crook for a few days after the shoot.

Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Hallett, Katherine and John Nesbitt, and Master Harley Hallett composed a party for a trolley ride to South Omaha, a moving picture show while there, and ice cream and cake before returning to Crook.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOOTON.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., June 25, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. John G. Booton, C.A.C., U.S.A., a son.

COOKE.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., June 26, 1913, to the wife of Capt. E. H. Cooke, 2d U.S. Inf., a son, Henry David.

DAVIS.—Born at Annapolis, Md., June 30, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Garrett R. Davis, U.S.N.

HONEYCUTT.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art., a daughter, Margaret, at Fort Sill, Okla., on July 6, 1913.

MARGETTS.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., June 10, 1913, a daughter, Natalia Eleanor Margetts, to the wife of Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 6th U.S. Field Art.

MARTIN.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 6, 1913, a daughter, Mary Lee Knox Martin, to Ensign and Mrs. Roscoe Lee Martin, U.S.N.

MENGES.—Born at Fort Du Pont, Del., to the wife of Capt. William H. Menges, C.A.C., a daughter.

RICH.—Born at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, on May 17, 1913, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 25th U.S. Inf., a son, Thomas Sylvanus.

ROBERT.—Born at The Dalles, Ore., on June 28, 1913, Mrs. Henry Harris Robert, wife of Captain Robert, C.E., U.S.A., a son, Henry Harris Robert, jr.

RUCKER.—Born at the family home on Grosse Ile, Mich., on July 6, 1913, a daughter, Sarah Katherine Rucker, to Capt. and Mrs. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., U.S.A., retired.

MARRIED.

ALSTON—PHELPS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Mildred Phelps, sister of Mrs. Charles A. Walker, jr., wife of Captain Walker, 3d U.S. Field Art., to Mr. Grant S. Alston. At home after Aug. 1.

ENRIGHT—WELLS.—At Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1913, Ensign Earle F. Enright, U.S.N., and Miss Lillian Wells.

HUNTER—McELROY.—At Albany, N.Y., June 28, 1913, Mr. John S. Hunter, only son of Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Julia McElroy.

MAHAFFEY—McBRIDE.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1913, Capt. Birch O. Mahaffey, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Laura Elizabeth McBride.

MANNING—BESLEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1913, 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired, and Margery Rae Besley.

PERLEY—WATKINS.—At Wakefield, Mass., July 2, 1913, Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Winifred Belle Watkins.

THOMAS—MARTIN.—At Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1913, Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Evelyn Martin.

DIED.

CALL.—Died at Texas City, Texas, July 8, 1913, 1st Lieut. Loren H. Call, Coast Art., U.S.A., by a fall from an aeroplane.

CASWELL.—Died at Weekapaug, R.I., July 9, 1913, Pay Dir. Thomas T. Caswell, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral.

GRANT.—Died at Annapolis, Md., July 3, 1913, Mrs. Catherine Scott Grant, mother-in-law of Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U.S.N.

GROVES.—Died at Fort Lawton, Wash., June 30, 1913, Mrs. Owen Groves, wife of Major Leslie R. Groves, chaplain, 14th U.S. Inf.

GRUBB.—Died at Newark, N.J., on July 7, 1913, Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward Bard Grubb, U.S.V. Superintendent New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N.J. Interment at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N.J.

HICKS.—Died at Junction City, Kas., June 8, 1913, Mrs. D. N. Hicks, wife of D. N. Hicks, and mother of Lieut. E. H. Hicks, 4th Field Art.

JOHNSON.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 23, 1913, ex-Lieut. John M. Johnson, of the 7th U.S. Cav., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1867, who resigned and was honorably discharged from the Army Dec. 31, 1870. He was uncle of the late 1st Lieut. Harry D. Zimmerman, 4th U.S. Field Art.

LIGHTFOOT.—Died on board the U.S.S. Patterson at Newport, R.I., July 9, 1913, Chief Btsn. Mate William H. Lightfoot, U.S.N.

PHILLIPS.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., June 14, 1913, Harry Charles Phillips, eldest child of Capt. and Mrs. Ervin L. Phillips, U.S.A.

PLANDER.—Died at Annapolis, Md., July 6, 1913, Mrs. George E. Plander, wife of Chief Boatswain Plander, U.S.N., retired.

PORTER.—Died at Chicago, June 22, 1913, Mrs. J. A. Porter, mother of Capt. Ralph S. Porter, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SAUNDERS.—Died at Carrabelle, Fla., June 23, 1913, Lieut. Joseph C. Saunders, 1st Inf., Fla. N.G.

SLADE.—Died at Cedarhurst, Long Island, N.Y., July 9, 1913, Mr. Prescott Slade, son-in-law of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y. Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, on Saturday, July 12, at 1:30 p.m.

VOSSLER.—Died suddenly at Mayville, W. Va., June 25, 1913, Mr. E. G. Vossler, father of Lieut. (J.G.) Francis A. L. Vossler, U.S.N.

WERTENBAKER.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 6, 1913, Dr. Clark I. Wertenbaker, who served as a captain and assistant surgeon of Volunteers from February, 1901, to February, 1903, and a brother of P.A. Paymr. Leon N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

PROVISIONAL BATTERY, N.G.N.Y.

The Provisional Battery of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., a model in uniform and equipment, supplied with horses, the property of different Artillery organizations, started July 4, 1913, from the armory of the 2d Field Artillery, Brooklyn, upon a practice march, lasting to July 21, 1913. Col. George Albert Wingate commands the march and the shoot at Montauk Point. Capt. De Witt C. Weld, jr., is the adjutant, and Capt. Julian C. B. Stokes commands the battery. The battery will, as times and conditions require, expand to the simulated regiment, and the practical work of instruction will include simulated conditions of every situation in warfare.

From cross-roads, hills, and from behind fences and buildings during the march targets representing infantry, machine-guns and cavalry wait for the battery, while batteries in depressions of the ground are securely hidden. To find these supposed enemies by reconnaissance, direct a quick and effective fire upon the targets illustrating the effect of the fire will be the work of this battery. This will be the continuous work of the Artillery each day until finally, when Montauk Point is reached, the firing of shrapnel and shell at targets placed as to represent defensive positions and the problems of destroying the enemy will be undertaken, concluding on July 21, 1913.

The credit for this well planned problem of practical application of drill and fire control originated with General O'Ryan, who has the aid of Capt. J. W. B. Corey, F.A., U.S.A., who has brought the last word of equipment and all of the elements that make for the success of the study of fire and control from his old alma mater, the School of Fire, at Fort Sill.

He will be ably assisted by Capt. R. Davis, 5th F.A., U.S.A., and Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st F.A., U.S.A., the assistant instructor-inspector to New York state, who has made himself particularly valuable to the Field Artillery arm. Forty-two officers of the Field Artillery arm will attend as student officers, and will undergo seventeen days of training. Non-commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, headed by Sergt. McQuillen Ware and Sergt. Henry Van Wieu, have been detailed to assist.

Student officers may remain to witness the entraining of the battery for home on the morning of July 21. Mail addresses will be as follows: c/o Field Artillery Camp, July 11-13, Westhampton, L.I.; July 14, Canoe Place, L.I.; July 15, Bridgehampton, L.I.; July 16, Amagansett, L.I.; July 17-21, Montauk, L.I.

The 4th N.J. will assemble in its armory in Jersey City July 26, at 12:35 p.m. to proceed to Sea Girt for a tour of camp duty, ending Aug. 2.

Co. L, 2d Inf., Fla. N.G. was on July 1 disbanded, and its enlisted personnel is transferred to Co. M, 2d Inf.

All officers, Ohio National Guard, who have not been examined physically by an officer of the Medical Corps, O.N.G., since Sept. 1, 1908, will be examined physically by an officer or officers of the Medical Corps, O.N.G., assigned to this duty. Any officer who is physically incapacitated for performing the duties incumbent upon him as an officer of the Ohio National Guard may make application to go on the retired list, if eligible, or be discharged the Service by reason of physical disability. Any officer rejected on first examination will have the right of appeal for re-examination. All mounted officers below the grade of brigadier general will take the test ride, as prescribed, on horseback without side arms or equipment, "a distance of twelve miles on a measured course within a time limit of two hours and thirty minutes"; horse may travel at a gait suitable to the officer taking the test.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, on July 9 authorized the mustering out of service of Co. E, 2d Infantry, of Trenton. The organization was made up of wealthy young men, but fell below the required standard.

Recent changes among the officers of the 71st N.Y. include the following: Capt. F. W. Vogel and H. A. Keilbeck, recently appointed, have been commissioned; 2d Lieut. F. Ranges has been nominated for first lieutenant, and Sergt. F. K. Lovell for second lieutenant.

Col. Louis D. Conley, 69th N.Y., is very much pleased to learn of the exemplary behavior of the men of his command detailed with the provisional company of Infantry at Peekskill for three weeks. Of some twenty men on duty no man was in the guard house at any time and no man was sent home for misbehavior.

The contract for the erection of the new armory for the 8th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., at Jerome avenue and Kingsbridge avenue, was awarded July 9 by the Army Commissioners to the Marble Arch Company and Connors Brothers for \$471,000, and was the lowest of eight competitors. It was also \$29,000 less than the lowest estimate submitted by experts as the approximate cost of the building. The armory will be one of the largest in this country, being 298 feet long by 294 feet wide. The contract just awarded includes the erection of the exterior, such as plastering and trimming. The Army Board, in dispensing with a general contractor for the entire work and advertising for bids, has been enabled to save several thousand dollars to the city. Besides the \$29,000 saved in the present contract a saving of about \$60,000 was effected in previous contracts, including those for the foundation and steel work. The cost of the armory when completed will be about \$1,150,000.

Candidates for the rifle team which will represent the Michigan National Guard at the International Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, will be selected for the team on the Detroit rifle range, commencing July 21, and the competition will last until July 23. The following are detailed as team officers: Team captain, Charles E. Koch, 3d Inf.; team coach, Capt. Thomas Colladay, 6th Inf.; team adjutant, quartermaster and commissary, Capt. Frank L. Blackman, 1st Inf.; range officer, Capt. Robert G. Hill, 2d Inf.

Lieut. Col. Herman Bendell, N.G.N.Y., retired, chairman of the board which investigated the complaint made by ex-Sergt. Samuel Littman, of the 47th N.Y., alleging that Col. H. C. Barthman had discriminated against him because he was a Jew, has submitted a report to Governor Sulzer, without waiting for the briefs which counsel were told to file before the end of July. The report recommends to the Governor that Littman be re-enlisted and become a candidate for second lieutenant, and that Colonel Barthman be censured for discriminating against Littman because he is a Jew. It is also recommended that Co. B, of the 47th Regiment, be disbanded if at the next election there is evidence of race prejudice. In his letter to the Governor Mr. Simmons, counsel for Littman, declares Co. B was kept for Littman's promotion, but that now its members, actuated by a false esprit de corps, are standing against him and with Colonel Barthman, whom he characterizes in uncompromising terms. He asks that severe punishment be meted out to Colonel Barthman, asserting that he has abused his official position in the National Guard "by nailing on the gates of this taxpayers' institution the padlock of medieval intolerance." He says: "We are dealing with no futile abstraction. The insidious poison so deeply patronized by the black hundreds of Russia has been injected into the veins of this state agency by social climbing shallow pates who aspire to pseudo aristocracy by aping the manner and exaggerating the prejudices of the Old World. Unless you take decisive official action the doors of opportunity in the National Guard will be closed to my 1,000,000 co-religionists in the city." Both Col. Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Colonel Barthman, and the counsel for Littman were working on their briefs with the expectation that no report would be made until such briefs were filed.

Capt. Hugh Gelston, of Co. D, 5th Regiment, Md. N.G., has requested to be retired on account of removal from Baltimore. Captain Gelston, who was a very popular officer, served about nine years in Troop A, and about three years in the 5th Infantry. Lieut. J. Newman Numsen, who also came from Troop A, will, it is thought, be selected to fill the vacancy.

An excellent commentary and a very practical one, on the standard of discipline which obtained in the Provisional Company, N.Y. Infantry, was contained in a letter received at division headquarters, N.G.N.Y., from Mr. H. M. Ruple, the owner of the farm on which the provisional company of 150 men and fifty student officers bivouacked once a week during

the period of the school. The letter follows: "June 18, 1913. Adjutant General, Division, N.G.N.Y., School of Application, Peekskill, N.Y. Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that the property leased by the state of New York for the use of the Provisional Company, N.Y. Infantry, has been turned over to me to-day by the commanding officer of the company in as good condition as it was when turned over to the company for camping purposes. No damage has been done to any of my property, nothing has been removed or stolen, and I have no claim to make against the state of New York or against any individual by reason of any damage done to any of my property. Very truly yours, H. M. Rupley."

Col. N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer, N.G.N.Y., has selected the following as the team and alternates to represent the state in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 25-29, inclusive: Major Arthur Kemp, 74th Inf.; Capt. D. J. Cadotte, 74th Inf.; Capt. W. B. Short, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. L. P. Knust, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Morey, 74th Inf.; P.Q.M. F. M. Dardinkiller, 2d Brig. Hdqrs.; P.Q.M. Sergt. E. R. Alvord, 74th Inf.; Sergt. F. Wenneis, E. 7th Inf.; Major A. E. Wells, 71st Inf.; Capt. W. A. Delamater, K. 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. Mohler, 1st Cav.; Sergt. T. Sheehan, 1st Inf.; Ord. Sergt. G. W. Lent, 47th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. G. W. Dore, 71st Inf. The first eight members of the team won places on the team in competition at Peekskill, and the last six were specially selected. Major F. M. Waterbury, assistant O.O., will act as a spotter with the team, and Colonel Thurston will be its captain. Systematic practice will commence at Peekskill on July 23.

Sergt. Lawrence B. Barton, 1st Battery, Field Artillery, Militia of Utah (Salt Lake City, Utah), is authorized by the President to attend a course of instruction at the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers at Fort Riley, Kas., from July 15-Nov. 15, 1913.

Sergt. Thomas Burdick, of Company L, 2d Inf., N.G.N.Y., of Saratoga Springs, has been nominated as sergeant major of the 3d Battalion. Major Edward Becker and Lieut. Eugene F. McGilligan, of the Medical Corps, gave thirty men their first inoculation with typhoid vaccine on July 8 at Troy in preparation for the camp maneuvers at Glens Falls. They will receive their second and third injections at intervals of ten days. Major Becker was at Hoosick Falls July 9 to inoculate members of Company H, and Lieutenant McGilligan was at Schenectady to inoculate Guardsmen.

NEW JERSEY.

The National Guard trophy open to teams from the New Jersey National Guard was shot for at Sea Girt July 5, and the match was won by the first team of the 2d Regiment for the fourth time. In the individual shoot for the Governor's medal 1st Sergt. George Wright, of Co. C, 4th Regiment, won the match, with Capt. Marcus Farr, of Co. L, 2d Regiment, a member of the team that won the trophy match, only one point behind.

In the trophy match the team scores were as follows: First team, 2d Regiment, 1,267; first team, 4th Regiment, 1,213; 3d Regiment, 1,181; 1st Regiment, 1,019; second team, 2d Regiment, 1,012; Troop B, 931; Troop C, 570. Troop A entered a team, but the men did not finish.

The closeness of the Governor's medal match can be judged from some of the following top scores: Sergt. George Wright, 232; Capt. Marcus F. Farr, 231; Capt. W. A. Baker, 4th Regiment, 228; Pvt. Hector Minervini, 4th Regiment, 227; Lieut. Arthur Phillips, 2d Regiment, 227; Sergt. Hugh Gillespie, 4th Regiment, 226; Sergt. Samuel Leeds, 2d Regiment, 226.

In the 1,000-yard slow fire three great scores were made at the same time. Captain Sylvester made fifty out of a possible fifty at the same time that Major Martin and Lieutenant Dabb were each making forty-eight at adjoining targets. All were shooting on the winning team.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Orders have been issued for the annual tour of duty for the Coast Artillery of Massachusetts from July 10 to Aug. 8, inclusive, by battalions at forts in Boston Harbor. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Companies, under Major B. B. Shedd, will be at Fort Strong from July 10 to 19. The 5th, 7th, 8th and 11th, under Major E. D. Fullerton, will be on duty at Fort Andrews from July 20 to 29; and the 4th, 9th, 10th and 12th Companies, under Major N. O. Danforth, will be on duty at Fort Warren from July 30 to Aug. 8. The following officers will be on duty during the entire tour: Col. Walter E. Lombard, coast defense commander; Lieut. Col. George F. Quinby, safety officer; Capt. Robert F. McMillan, U.S.A., inspector-instructor; Major Harry H. Hartung, surgeon; Capt. Horace B. Parker, paymaster; Charles H. Lawrence, adjutant; Walter L. Weeden, quartermaster; Fred W. Allen, commissary, and Frank M. Gumbly, Artillery engineer, and Chaplain Frederick M. Cutler.

The other units of the state force will perform duty as follows:

The Naval Brigade will perform its tour of duty afloat, July 6-13, inclusive, on the U.S.S. Chicago, Macdonough and Rodgers, with rendezvous at Provincetown, Mass., on the morning of July 7, 1913.

The 1st Corps Cadets will encamp at West Barnstable, Mass., July 12 to 19, inclusive.

The 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, will encamp at West Barnstable, Mass., July 19 to 26, inclusive.

The 1st Brigade of Infantry will perform its tour of duty in Southeastern Massachusetts from July 27 to Aug. 3, inclusive, in such localities as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

The 2d Brigade of Infantry will perform its tour of duty also in Southeastern Massachusetts, from July 27 to Aug. 3, inclusive, in such localities as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

The 2d Corps Cadets will perform its tour of duty independently in Southeastern Massachusetts, from July 27 to Aug. 3, inclusive, until attached by special orders directly from the commander-in-chief to other organizations.

The 1st Squadron, Cavalry, will perform its tour of duty in Southeastern Massachusetts with Cavalry organizations from Rhode Island and Connecticut, becoming temporarily attached to some higher unit for instruction as may hereafter be designated.

Co. A, Signal Corps, will perform its tour of duty in Essex and Middlesex counties, Mass., July 12-19, inclusive.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1 will perform its tour of duty independently in Southeastern Massachusetts, from July 27 to Aug. 3, inclusive, until attached by special orders directly from the commander-in-chief to other organizations.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The contest for places on the state team to take part in the national contest at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, took place on June 30 at Camp Logan. The total possible points were 250. The winners and their total number of points were: Sergt. L. T. Moore, 1st Inf., 224; Sergt. H. E. Myers, 1st Inf., 217; Capt. Edward Dunavin, 6th Inf., 216; Corp. S. E. Jones, 1st Inf., 213; Major J. V. Cinnir, 1st Inf., 213; Capt. C. M. Gale, 1st Inf., 212; Sergt. F. L. Opitz, 1st Cav., 211; Lieut. H. A. Fife, 1st Inf., 209; Sergt. L. C. Hilgeman, 1st Inf., 208; Sergt. L. M. Felt, 2d Inf., 206; Lieut. F. Salisbury, 6th Inf., 205; Lieut. S. Birdsall, 4th Inf., 203; Sergt. R. E. Darrow, 1st Inf., 203; Pvt. S. Peterson, 1st Cav., 202; and Sergt. F. Thoma, 7th Inf., 202. This contest consisted of ten shots each at 200 rapid fire; 600 slow fire; 1,000 slow fire, and one skirmish run. These fifteen men will constitute the Illinois state team for 1913.

The Illinois regimental team championship was again won by the 1st Regiment on June 30. This is conceded to be the natural prize of the 1st Infantry each year for no other regiment so far has any show to compete with them on marksmanship. They lead all others in marksmanship of all kinds with the rifle.

At Camp Logan, June 29, were shot the various competitions of the Illinois Rifle Association affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Among them was the Gen. Frank S. Dickinson match, consisting of fifteen shots at 800 yards slow fire, a total of seventy-five points. The leading scores were as follows: Lieut. J. D. Melville, 1st Inf., 73; Capt. E. S.

Hopps, 1st Inf., 72; Lieut. H. A. Fife, 1st Inf., 72; Pvt. W. F. Long, 7th Inf., 72; Corp. A. J. Jacobson, 1st Inf., 72; Sergt. R. E. Darrow, 1st Inf., 72, and Sergt. L. C. Hilgeman, 1st Inf., 71.

The leading scores in the individual skirmish were: Capt. G. M. Gale, 1st Inf., 99; Major J. V. Cinnir, 1st Inf., 92; Sergt. L. T. Moore, 1st Inf., 88; Lieut. C. P. Reed, 6th Inf., 87; Lieut. A. C. Reynolds, 5th Inf., 84; Lieut. E. L. Winger, 5th Inf., 84; and Capt. E. H. Dunavin, 6th Inf., 82.

The leading scores in the individual revolver match, out of a possible of 250 points, were: Lieut. Col. W. H. Whigham, 1st Cav., 441; John Turner, Chicago Revolver Club, 421; J. L. Byrne, Chicago Revolver Club, 420; Officer E. G. Bulard, Chicago mounted police, 412; Capt. J. W. Mattes, 1st Cav., 407; Sergt. George H. Weilding, Chicago mounted police, 403; and Officer J. J. Farrell, Chicago police staff, 402. In the competition for individual rifle championship Major John V. Cinnir, 1st Inf., won with a score of 346 points out of a possible 375. Capt. C. M. Gale, 1st Inf., was second with 340, and Sergt. L. T. Moore, 1st Inf., third with 334.

NEBRASKA.

The annual camp of instruction for the Nebraska National Guard, will be held from Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, 1913, near Waterloo, Neb. The 4th and 5th Regimental Infantry, Co. A, Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 1, and the Medical Corps will participate in the maneuvers and camp of instruction. The battalions will march by routes designated and assemble by regiment; the 4th Infantry at Fremont; the 5th Infantry at Gretna. From those two places the regiments will maneuver against one another according to the plans and the problem hereafter published and at the close of the maneuver will go into camp near Waterloo. Adjutant General Hall has issued the necessary orders governing the instruction.

The following officers will have charge of the respective departments: Gen. P. L. Hall, jr., commanding camp; Col. A. D. Fetterman, commissary department; Col. A. D. Fetterman, in charge of construction of camp, officers' mess, etc.; Major J. M. Birkner, topographical officer; Major A. R. Hay, adjutant to Brig. Gen. P. L. Hall; Capt. S. G. Jamison, depot Q.M.; Capt. G. Kesterson, in charge of transportation; Brig. Gen. J. A. Storch will take command of brigade as soon as regiments are formed into same; Col. G. A. Eberly will be in command of the blue army; Col. H. J. Paul will be in command of the red army.

ARKANSAS.

Governor Futrell, of Arkansas, on July 5 announced that Secretary of War Garrison had withdrawn financial support of the Federal Government from the Arkansas National Guard. The Secretary's letter, the Governor said, stated this action was not taken because the last Legislature had failed to appropriate \$25,000 for maintenance, but because in a few years about \$115,000 worth of Federal equipment had been lost through negligence of state officials. The total strength of the Arkansas National Guard consisted of two Infantry regiments of twelve companies each. At the annual inspection in 1912 139 officers and 1,328 enlisted men were present and 507 were absent. The physical examination for enlistment was not according to the Army standard. There were thirteen companies unprovided with suitable halls for indoor instruction. Fifty-four per cent. of the rifles were in bad condition last year. Arkansas headed the list of states as the most unsatisfactory in the care of property.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. L. C.—The statement that the last Congress did not amend the Personnel Act provisions for retirement in the next higher grade was incorrect. As noted in our issue of July 5, "in former years officers retiring either compulsorily or voluntarily were retired in the next higher grade. Congress, however, by a provision in the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 12, 1912, so amended the Navy Personnel Law of March 3, 1899, that such retirements must be made in the grade in which the officers are at the time." The full text of the paragraph in the Appropriation Act referred to follows: "That hereafter any officer retired under the provisions of Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the grade from which he is retired."

J. A. T. asks: When does the next examination for Immigration Service, mounted, take place and what are the subjects in which candidates are examined? Answer: Address Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for manual.

C. P. A. asks: Is there a history of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers in print; if so, to whom should a request for one be made? Answer: Address inquiry to The Adjutant General, state of New Hampshire, at Concord.

H. H. asks: Am English by birth, born in London in 1883, arrived in Toronto, Canada, in 1904; lived there until 1911; from that date was a resident of the United States; enlisted in the U.S. Army on Jan. 18, 1912. Am I eligible to take any Civil Service examination? Answer: Not until you become a citizen, which may be one year after you receive your honorable discharge from the Army.

NOT SPRINGS asks: Can an enlisted man of the Army, while on furlough, enter the Government Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment, providing he pays his own expenses? What are the rates in the above mentioned institution, including total accommodation with doctor's fee? Answer: The rules for entrance in the hospital referred to will be found in A.R. 1463-1468. You would have to be ordered there in the regular way by your medical officer.

J. A.—Let the man apply through the channel to have his name changed. He is not liable to court-martial for the offense of enlisting under an assumed name two years ago, he having been amenable to justice within that period. See Article of War 103.

C. A. B.—As to your standing for superintendent of transportation apply through the channel. Results of examinations in Q.M.C. are not published. Passing the examination does not always insure appointment, being merely to create eligible lists. In many ratings, however, prompt appointments will be made of nearly all on the list, because of existing vacancies.

J. R. C.—The following is the list of non-commissioned officers on the eligible list for appointment as ordnance sergeants. Those who are eligible until Feb. 1, 1914: Ralph Handel, John K. Maas, Michael H. Daly, Patrick J. Murphy, John O. Powell, George A. Westover, Thomas G. Durant, Arthur M. Hamilton, Frank G. Butler. Those who are eligible until Feb. 1, 1916, are as follows: Edgar F. Nickum, Roscoe Clayton, John W. Peaire, John M. Tibbets, Eugene G. Mathews, Ralph L. Brown, James Melver, Lewis Broadus, George Sayer, Burt D. McGhee and Charles J. Rauner.

G. D. asks: In regard to foreign service, is the post N.C. staff considered the same as commissioned officers, viz: the ones who have the least total foreign service to their credit will be the first ones to be ordered for such service. Answer: The same policy with regard to foreign service of non-commissioned officers will be followed as that which applies to commissioned officers.

H. R.—Regarding character of examination for position of chauffeur, Q.M.C., address the Chief of Q.M.C., Washington, D.C. Examination is to be held in October under Cir. 13.

ANXIOUS.—Under Sec. 1110, Rev. Stat., a non-commissioned officer (sergeant) who has passed the examination and is placed upon the eligible list for ordnance sergeant loses his right to appointment if he is transferred to another organization as a private. The law provides that the ordnance sergeant must be a sergeant of the line when appointed. In the event that his turn comes for appointment, but he has not reached the grade of sergeant, but expects to soon, he will remain upon the eligible list until the period of eligibility expires three years from the date of his examination.

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There is no law covering this point, but it is the policy of the Chief of Ordnance not to deprive a man of his eligibility simply because he is not in the grade of sergeant when the time arrives for his appointment.

H. R. B. asks: Referring to the remark attributed to General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista: "A little more grape, Captain Bragg. A little more grape." A gentleman here asserted publicly that "grape" was not then, nor is it now, used in field pieces." What are the facts in the case? Was and is grape used in Field Artillery? Answer: Grape shot was used as late as in the Civil War, but is not now used in the U.S. Army.

A READER asks: (1) What date in March, 1899, did the U.S.A.T. Sherman arrive at Manila with 3d U.S. Infantry and one battalion 17th U.S. Infantry? (2) What date in December, 1901, did U.S.A.T. Warren sail from Manila for San Francisco? Answer: (1) March 15, 1899. (2) Dec. 15, 1901.

INFORMATION WANTED.—As to the whereabouts of Edward Depke, of the 16th Recruit Company, Jefferson Barracks, who enlisted about Dec. 10, 1911, and Robert Walsh, of the 15th Recruit Company, Jefferson Barracks, who enlisted about Oct. 29, 1911, in Infantry. Please correspond with A. H. Jackson, 19th Co., C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C.

J. J. W. asks: (1) Will a man on an enlistment contracted prior to Aug. 24, 1913, get double time toward retirement if stationed on the Panama Canal Zone? (2) Will he get twenty per cent.? (3) Will the 11th Infantry be ordered there, if so, when? (4) When will quarters be completed for an entire brigade? Answer: (1) If enlisted prior to Aug. 24, 1912, not 1913. (2) No extra pay for service in Canal Zone, Panama, or Hawaii or Porto Rico for officers or men since Aug. 24, 1912. (3) No orders. (4) No date is yet set; work is in progress.

A. Y.—The first officer whose address you seek is attached to the South Dakota on the Pacific Station, via San Francisco; the second is on temporary duty at the War Department, Washington, D.C.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 2, 1913.

The last of the series of at homes given by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett at the Commandant's quarters on June 26 was largely attended. As usual, the Mare Island orchestra was in attendance and dancing was a feature. Receiving with Mrs. Bennett were her mother, Mrs. Robert L. Eastman, and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Mrs. Stacy Potts, Mrs. Ervine, of San Francisco; Miss Isabelle McCracken, of San Francisco; Miss Mary Gorgas, Miss Ramona McCudden, of Vallejo; Miss Katherine Theiss and one or two others, while assisting her in the dining room were Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, who poured coffee; Mrs. Manley F. Gates, who served tea; and Mrs. Howson W. Cole and Mrs. John A. Monroe, at the punch bowl.

Thursday many dinners preceded the officers' hop at the sail loft. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones had dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and for Lieut. and Mrs. John J. McCracken, Ensigns Chapline and Smith, of the Torpedo Flotilla; Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco; Med. Dir. Oliver D. Norton, Lieut. C. Earl Smith, of the Alert; Lieut. Charles P. Pousland, of the Preble, and P.A. Surgeon Thomas, Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, and her cousin, Mrs. Ervine, of San Francisco, came in for visiting Pay Dir. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Willett were dinner hosts Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. Bennett and the hop; they were guests of Mrs. Stacy Potts. Miss Theiss is on her way to Bremerton, to spend much of the summer as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Vincendon L. Cottman. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren were guests of Naval Constr. and Mr. Thomas F. Ruhm at dinner Thursday and later attended the hop.

Col. Charles A. Doyen, who was here for two weeks on court-martial duty, on Friday returned to Bremerton. Accompanied by Mrs. Doyen he will sail on the August transport for the Philippines, to relieve Colonel Randolph Dickens. Miss Dorothy Bennett, from school at Menlo Park, is home for her summer vacation. Madame Shapley is here from her home in Missouri to spend the summer as guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley. Miss Agnes Sullivan has returned to her home in San Francisco after visiting Pay Dir. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Willett were dinner hosts Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ervine McCudden, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Robertson, Miss Agnes Sullivan, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, Captain Predeau, of the Nanshan, and P.A. Paymr. J. P. Helm.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, for a year, have arrived in San Francisco for a month's visit with Mrs. Burgin's mother, Mrs. Richard Derby, before sailing for the Philippines on the August transport. Mrs. Francis N. Munson is visiting her mother, Mrs. Henry Glass, in Berkeley, pending the arrival of Surgeon Munson from the East for duty with the Pacific Fleet. Paymr. Roland Schumann, in Mexican waters for some time with the California, has arrived in San Francisco on leave and has joined Mrs. Schumann and their baby. They are guests of Judge and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan. At the hop Thursday night the guests were received by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield and the attendance was unusually large. Navy Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason had dinner Thursday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates, Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempff.

Mrs. Curtis, mother of Mrs. William H. Standley, died June 18, after an illness of thirteen weeks. The funeral and interment were held at Ukiah and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley have only recently returned from there. Capt. Clarence S. Owen, U.S.M.C., left last week for Philadelphia, where he is to be stationed. He has been attached to the Mare Island Barracks for a year. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Monroe are to remain at the yard, much to the delight of the many friends they have made here. The Lieutenant has completed his duty in connection with installation of gyro-compasses aboard the submarines, and is ordered for permanent duty in the machinery division.

Lieut. Reed M. Fawell, who, with Mrs. Fawell and their two children, is to leave on July 5 for the East coast, was given a "farewell chow" by his friends and admirers in the manufacturing department at the yard on Tuesday evening, at the bachelor officers' quarters in Vallejo. Lieut. Roy LeC. Stover acted as toastmaster and a number of impromptu speeches were made during the course of the dinner that was served. Among those present were Lieut. E. H. Dodd, Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason, Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieut. James J. Manning, Lieut. Earl Smith, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman, Paymr. James Helm, Captain Hammett, Asst. Naval Constr. Alexander Van Keuren, George E. Hanscom, George Barstow and others.

Miss Priscilla Elliott made Miss Dorothy Bennett the incentive for a pretty luncheon given on Monday for Miss Gatch, of Berkeley; Miss Isabelle McCracken, Miss Mary Gorgas, Miss Scudder, Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield and Miss Ramona McCudden.

Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., is here from Bremerton, to appear before a retiring board, which includes Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines and Major W. C. Powell, U.S.M.C., from San Francisco. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks appeared before a board

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DOCTOR

34-M

to-day for examination for promotion, but the examination was held up when it was found that his hearing was slightly defective. He may be given a second physical examination later.

Miss Floride Hunt, of San Francisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randall Hunt, will be the incentive for much entertainment during the time before her marriage to Lieut. H. Kent Hewett, U.S.N., to whom her engagement was recently announced. Miss Hunt is a niece of Pay Dir. Livingston Hunt and a granddaughter of William H. Hunt, who was Secretary of the Navy many years ago.

The Sheridan has provided work for a large force during the last few months, as had also the Buford, another transport which has been overhauled here. At the present time the outlook for work at the station is very poor, owing to the absence of the large ships and the fact that the material needed for the construction of the oil tankers Kanawha and Maumee has not yet arrived. Meanwhile the conversion of the Prometheus into a repair ship promises to be the biggest job to keep the force together. The work was started to-day, the bulkheads being torn out, preparatory to the extensive changes in the interior of the ship which are necessary. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for this work during the last session of Congress, but a large portion of this will be consumed in the purchase of the necessary machinery to be installed. The Torpedo Flotilla work is rapidly nearing completion and many of the vessels will leave here this week, the submarines also taking their departure at the same time. The Albatross came to the yard last Sunday for estimates; for this job four private firms are bidding in competition with the yard.

The California arrived in San Francisco Bay Monday after a four months' absence in Southern California and Mexican waters. She is due to leave early next week for a month's cruise to Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria, returning to San Francisco by Aug. 1.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Harbor, July 9, 1913.

Colonel Allen, Miss Ethel Allen and Captain Proctor were guests June 30 of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Rush, U.S.N., at their reception and dance given for their daughter, Miss Katherine Rush, on the receiving ship Hancock. Miss Mary Manning, of New York, is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen. The officers of Fort Hamilton have been made members of the Field and Marine Club of Brooklyn. Capt. and Mrs. McKie had Captain Embick and Lieutenant Herman to dinner informally on Wednesday. Lieutenant Herman has been detailed on the Progressive Military Map and has bought a Ford automobile, which he will use in connection with his duties. Dr. Lafamme has bought a Stoddard-Dayton car; he will leave on the 15th for Fort Mott, Fort Du Pont and later for Governors Island.

Mrs. Williams, who has been in the New York Woman's Hospital, returned on Wednesday, much improved in health. Mrs. Williams will leave in a week or two for a mountain resort in Pennsylvania. Word has been received from Mrs. Embick, who is traveling in Scotland with her mother, Mrs. Wall. Lieut. C. T. Richardson was the dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen on Tuesday. Colonel Gibson, commanding Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., was the guest over Saturday of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Goldthwaite, Captain Goldthwaite's mother, is visiting here.

On the Fourth of July the band made the rounds of the

post before reveille, playing patriotic airs. Many left the post to go to Coney Island, Long Beach or to see the league ball games. Tennis has been particularly popular this week and the courts have been full, as a rule, every afternoon.

Lieutenant Kimball, of Fort Wadsworth, was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. McKie on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Fort Monroe, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Miss Margaret Connor, sister of Mrs. Matson, left the same afternoon for Washington. The preceding evening Miss Allen, Miss Connor, Lieutenant Blackmore and Dr. Lafamme were at Coney Island.

On Sunday afternoon the Fort Hamilton baseball team beat Fort Totten by 9 to 8. Lieutenant Stanton, of Fort Totten, came down with the team on Saturday and was the guest while here of Lieutenant Crawford. The nines were: Fort Hamilton—Mordhurst, 3b.; Messall, 1.f.; Gannon, 2b.; Tarpey, 1b.; Weidner, c.f.; Hayes, J., c.; Behnke, s.s.; Togerson, r.f.; Adkins, p. Fort Totten—Glaenzler, 2b.; Brock, s.s.; James, c.f.; King, r.f.; Wilmet, c.; Moyer, 3b.; La Clair, 1b.; Stringfellow, 1.f.; Hopper, p.; McCarty, 3b.; Merritt, p.; Flagg, p. Umpires—Corporal Fleury and Mr. Hume. Home run—La Clair. Two-base hits—Tarpey (2), Messall.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 1, 1913.

Among the dancers at the Country Club hop Saturday evening were Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Miss Aline Kelly, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Carrie Voight, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Ensigns Fox and Lapham, Lieutenant Warren and Paymr. Walter D. Sharp. This was the last hop until fall. Among those going down to the Chamberlin hop Saturday evening in the yard tug were Lieut. and Mrs. George Pegram, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Ensign Glenn A. Smith, Garnett, Snow, Zimmerman, Bronson and Lieut. Rollin Perkins, U.S.A.

Mrs. Andrew Ainsworth gave a luncheon and card party Friday for Miss Ellie Lejeune, of New York. The guests were Misses Lejeune, Wool, Foster, Brown, Silvester, Williams, Crose, Murdaugh, Williams, Hutton, Cox, Armistead, Lindsay and Watts. Miss Esther Wool won first prize, Miss Annie Foster the consolation. Lieut. and Mrs. Jeffers left yesterday to spend the summer in Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. J. H. A. Day, who has been spending some months here, left Thursday for Jamestown, R.I. Lieut. and Mrs. John Barleone leave soon for Annapolis. Ensign and Mrs. Robert M. Hickney, of Baltimore, are guests at Spotswood Inn, Virginia Beach. Mrs. E. G. Kintner and family are guests of Mrs. Goere, Virginia Beach. Admiral and Mrs. Rufus Parks are spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Ensign Edward Lapham arrived from Philadelphia and spent the week-end with friends in Norfolk. Mrs. Dunn, wife of Lieutenant Dunn, U.S.M.C., who has been the guest of Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, left Saturday for Springfield, Mass., to join her husband. Mrs. Taylor Garnett and Miss Douglas Garnett, of Richmond, Va., were guests last week of Mrs. Logan Harrison to be with Ensign Jennifer Garnett.

Friday evening the officers of the Michigan gave an informal farewell dance. Surgeon Smith, Paymaster Lamar and Ensign Stevens have reported on the Michigan from leave. The Michigan sailed yesterday for Quincy, Mass., to take

part in the 4th of July celebration. The Proteus, just completed at Newport News, has arrived at the yard for acceptance.

Comdr. and Mrs. Crose and family, formerly stationed here, are at Virginia Beach. Miss Annie Foster, Portsmouth, was hostess at cards for her guest, Miss Janet Crose, of Washington, D.C., Wednesday morning. Those playing were Misses Crose, Murdaugh, Wool, Mathews, Cox, Brown, Lindsay, Cobb, Pride, Hodges, Dean, Cohn, Mothe and Lejeune, of New York. The student officers of the barracks left Thursday morning under Captain Van Orden for practical exercises in military topography.

Thursday evening Miss Foster gave a charming dance at Ocean View for Miss Crose. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Wool, Mrs. Foster, Misses Jones, Kelly, Phillips, Thompson, Murdaugh, Cobb, Bruce, Wool, Lejeune, of New York, Maxwell of North Carolina, Messrs. Wool, Ridgeley, Hodges, Hume, Martin, Curtis, Williams, Carney, Cleaton, Traub, Watts and Saunders. Returning from the View Miss Foster entertained at an elaborate supper at her home.

Last week at the home of the bride, De Beer avenue, Ghent, Miss Lena Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Graham, was married to Sergt. William Edwards Durham, Q.M.C., U.S.A. The bride wore a going-away costume of dark blue, with hat to match. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth E. Fisher. The groom's best man was Mr. J. W. Pollard, of Old Point. After the ceremony Sergt. and Mrs. Durham left for Philadelphia, where Sergeant Durham is stationed at Frankford Arsenal.

Sailing and pulling races were held by the apprentice seamen of St. Helena, last week on the Southern Branch. In the sailing match Company H won in 21 mins. 35 secs. Pull-race, Company I, in 8 min. 45 secs. The winning cutter was manned by C. E. Kennedy, coxswain; Guyton, Atkinson, Echols, Wakefield, Meeks, Wind, Dunn, Bond, Bumgardner and Ziemsowski.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver, Wash., June 26, 1913.

Interest centers about the 2d Field Artillery's orders to sail to the Philippines on July 5. A number of officers have received transfers or details, leaving only about one-half the original ones to take the trip. Major Willard Newbill, who only recently joined the 2d, has transferred to the 4th Field Artillery and will join his new regiment on the Texas border. Capt. Joseph F. Barnes and Lieutenant George go to Fort Riley, Kas., to the 6th Field Artillery; Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Fort Sill, Okla., to the 5th Field Artillery; Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd has a detail at Fort Bayard, N.M., near Silver City, N.M.; Dr. Fred Foster, 3d Field Art., now at San Antonio, Texas; Lieut. Charles W. Harlow has a detail at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlachlin will command the battalion as far as San Francisco when the new commanding officer, Colonel Hoyle, joins them and sails on the transport for Manila. A farewell reception and ball has been planned for the Artillery by the remaining officers of the post, to be given Friday night, the 27th.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. John H. Page and her daughter, Miss Marjory, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon for Messrs. Ralph W. Hoyt, Wilson, Chase, Daniel Hand, Taylor, Misses Caroline Rice and Irene Richardson. Miss Page had dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman and Mrs. Percy Saunders. Mrs. Herbert C. Gibber gave an informal dinner on Thursday of last week for Mrs. S. P. Saunders, of Denver, Colo., and Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlachlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartz. Mrs. A. B. Warfield, with her two small children, left on Saturday for Leavenworth, Kas., to visit her parents until after Christmas, when she will sail for the islands to join Captain Warfield.

Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt were dinner hosts on Thursday for Major and Mrs. J. B. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Capt. Charles B. Howland, Miss Marjory Page, Miss Irene Richardson and Lieutenant Lawason. Kenyon Lloyd has returned from his first term at Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn. Lieut. Robert W. Wilson, of the Artillery, has as his guest Mr. G. R. Trafton, of Bellingham, Wash., who was a fellow schoolmate at Shattuck.

Capt. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Jones came home on Monday after several months spent visiting relatives in Alabama. Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 21st Inf., has a detail at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will leave here about Aug. 20. Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell are rejoicing over the birth of a baby boy. Dr. and Mrs. Harry R. McKellar have visiting them Dr. McKellar's mother and sister. Dr. Fred Foster, 2d Field Art., has transferred to the 3d Field Artillery with station at Fort Sam Houston.

The St. Luke's Boy Scouts, of Vancouver, are in camp just back of the post exchange. Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, who organized them several months ago, has charge of them. Col. George S. Young is their honorary president and has allowed them to pitch their tents on the reservation, has shown them many courtesies and visited the camp almost every day. Every night many friends call at the camp to see the drilling, which is unusually good for so short practice. Mrs. Brabson leaves Sunday for San Francisco to sail on a liner for Honolulu, where she will await her husband, sailing with the Field Artillery on the Army transport. There is no provision for families on the transport to Honolulu as so many troops are ordered over on this particular boat.

Mrs. Cummings, mother of Mrs. James Canby, arrived from the East last week and will spend some time here visiting her daughter. Lieut. Vincent Meyer and his mother have had as guests for the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, of New York.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 30, 1913.

A farewell reception and ball in honor of the officers and ladies of the 2d Field Artillery was given on Friday night by the remaining officers of the post. The post gymnasium was transformed from a huge room of four bare walls to a bower of beauty, with ropes of green, large hanging baskets of ferns and red roses. There were many cozy corners and easy chairs. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. George S. Young and Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt. Music was furnished by the Infantry band. Many society people from Portland came over in motor cars, returning on the last ferry. A delicious hot supper was enjoyed at 11:30 o'clock.

The Boy Scouts, in camp near the post exchange, were given a surprise on Wednesday night, when Misses Mae Foster and Margaret Buffington gave a party in their honor. The post gymnasium was used, and after many kinds of outdoor games were played, among them a potato race, a three-legged race, the girls served sandwiches and hot chocolate. After ten o'clock the junior scouts were sent to their tents to bed and the room was cleared for dancing, a number of young people from the post and city coming in. The chaplains were Col. George S. Young, Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Abraham P. Buffington, Dr. and Mrs. Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Beard.

A charming bridge luncheon was given on Tuesday by Mrs. Wilson Chase in compliment to her sister, Miss Caroline Rice, and Miss Irene Richardson. Covers were laid for forty guests, one large table in the dining room for those who did not play and eight smaller ones throughout the other rooms. A seven-piece orchestra furnished music. At bridge Mrs. John P. Richardson, Mrs. Lantz and Mrs. Hoyt held highest honors, and Miss Marjory Page and Mrs. Robert T. Phinney won the prizes at five hundred. The guests were Mesdames Clarke, Young, Canby, Cunningham, Wilks, Taylor, Lloyd, Hartz, Saunders, Parker, Bennett, Hoyt, Phinney, Taylor, Buffington, McLaughlin, Fairfax, Fry, Bugbee, Robinson, Jones, Page, Harlow, Taintor, Clayton, Foster and Wilson, Misses Marjory Page, Elizabeth Grady, Polly Young and Mae Foster.

Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt had as dinner guests before the hop on Friday Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Capt. Charles R. Howland and Miss Irene Richardson were the guests. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee gave an informal dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hand,

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Agnes and Dan Hand, Chaplain and Mrs. W. K. Lloyd and their son, Kenyon. Among the hostesses at dinner before the hop on Friday were Mrs. H. C. Gibner, Mrs. W. O. Boswell and Mrs. Hartz.

Gen. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt threw open their home on Monday night for an informal dance for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Miss Caroline Rice, Miss Polly Young, Miss Page, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Richardson, Miss Elizabeth Grady, Capt. Charles R. Howland, Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler, Julian Barnes, James A. Lawrason, Miss Polly Young had a dinner party Friday for a number of guests from Portland.

Major Abraham P. Buffington, with his family, will leave July 1 for Washington, D.C., where he has a detail at the War College.

The 2d Field Artillery left on Tuesday at ten o'clock on a special train for San Francisco; many were down to wish them bon voyage. The Infantry band furnished music. There were about 350 officers and men in all.

ATHLETIC NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 5, 1913.

The Training Station was again the scene of many interesting games and contests which were held in the North Field Drill Grounds, and celebrated with the spirit of the occasion—Independence Day. The weather was ideal for the events, which were all keenly contested and splendidly conducted under the supervision of Chief Boatswain Davis.

The gala event of the morning was the tug-of-war, which was won by the Apprentice Seamen in competition with the Constellation Guard. It only required two trials for the Apprentice Seamen to convince the Guard that they were their masters; the first was won by the Apprentice Seamen by a hard pull, by about a foot; in the second the Guard began with a lead but after a very short time the Seamen dragged them across the line.

The events and winners of first were: Boat race, Yeoman School vs. Constellation Guard, won by Guard; one-mile run, Kelly, T. E.; 100-yd. dash, Skelly, P. W.; three-legged race, Halsey and Cragger; sack race, Harrop, W.; potato race, Harrop, W.; bobbing for apples, Geil, C. E.; wheelbarrow race (human), Giuliano and Stone; shoe race, Bressingham, L. H.; chariot race, Apprentice Seamen vs. Constellation Guard, won by Guard; blindfold race for packages, three men from each division; tug-of-war, Apprentice Seamen vs. Constellation Guard, won by Apprentice Seamen.

The divisional boat race was held at 5 p.m., for prizes given by Newport officials; first \$25, second \$15, third \$15. The course was from the Constellation to a point off Long Wharf. The result was as follows: 1-9 Division, 1st; 1-2 Division, 2d; 1-7 Division, 3d.

Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Newport, R.I., July 7, 1913. The Army and Navy athletic meet held at Morton Park on July 4, under the auspices of the Newport Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, was won by Fort Adams, with 25 points; Torpedo Station, 18; Wyoming, 12; Louisiana, 5; Training Station, 3. Events and winners of first were: Shot put, Wilkie, Fort Adams, 56 ft. 2 ins.; 100-yd. dash, Ashley, Fort Adams, 15.5 s.; mile run, Nye, Torpedo Station, 4 m. 42.4 s.; running high jump, Kennedy, Louisiana, 5 ft. 1 in.; 50-yd. dash, Ashley, Fort Adams, 5.3 s.; 440-yd. run, Johnson, Torpedo Station, 42 s.; 880-yd. run, Nye, Torpedo Station, 2 m. 8.2 s.

The Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., football team, champions of New England for 1912, were coached by Lieut. F. A. Mountford, C.A.C., and Mr. J. R. Conahay, physical director of the Newport Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. It was one of the best teams ever turned out by an Army post, heavy and fast. Six of their men have been given places on the All-Army Football Team of New England, which is made up as follows: Ends, Greathouse, Fort Adams, Bergman, Fort McKinley; tackles, Connor, Fort Adams, Linehen, Fort McKinley; guards, Darling, Fort Greble, Andrews, Fort Adams; center, Maxim, Fort Adams; quarterback, Gerry, Fort Adams; halfbacks, Mills, Fort McKinley, Smathers, Fort Adams; fullback, Sterner, Fort Strong.

This season Fort Adams will claim the championship of the U. S. Army. Any Army team desiring to play her for the championship will please address J. R. Conahay, Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Newport, R.I. The manager would especially like to arrange games with Fort Monroe, Fort Strong, Fort Williams, Fort McKinley and any other Army teams.

RECORDS OF THE SEASON.

The athletic records, Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Newport, R.I., for the season are as follows: "in." is indoor record, "out." is outdoor:

Standing broad jump, in., Winter, U.S.S. Solace, 9 ft. 6 ins.; out., Drain, U.S.S. Kansas, 10 ft. 4 ins. Two standing broad jumps, in., Winter, U.S.S. Solace, 18 ft. 3 ins. Three standing broad jumps, in., Behill, Fort Adams, 30 ft. 11 ins. Running broad jump, in., Brennan, Fort Adams, 17 ft. 10 ins.; out., Miller, New Jersey, 20 ft.

50-yd. dash, in., Adams, Training Station, 6.1 s.; out., Guy, New Jersey, 5.2 s.; 75-yd. dash, in., Nye, Torpedo Station, 9.3 s.; out., Toner, Kansas, 10.1 s.; 100-yd. dash, in., Guy, New Jersey, 11.4 s.; out., Toner, Kansas, 10.1 s.; 220-yd. dash, in., Ott and Lineberger, Training Station, tied, 28.1 s.; out., Eggers, Kansas, 25.2 s.; 440-yd. dash, in., Mount, Torpedo Station, 60.4 s.; out., Strouser, Louisiana, 56.1 s.

Discus (free style), out., Vanzile, Utah, 94 ft. 3 ins. Running high dive, in., Winter, Solace, 5 ft. Hammer throw (16 lbs.), out., Lighton, Louisiana, 102 ft.

Hop, step and jump, in., Dick, Fort Adams, 23 ft. 3 ins. Running hop, step and jump, in., Winter, Solace, 30 ft. 7 ins. High jump from springboard, in., Slade, Mississippi, 7 ft. 2 ins. Running high jump, in., Munsey, Fort Greble, 5 ft. 3 ins.; out., Seaver, Wyoming, 5 ft. 7 ins. Standing high jump, in., Watson, Nebraska, 4 ft. 4 ins.

Running high kick, in., Winter, Solace, 8 ft. Hitch and kick, in., Winter, Solace, 8 ft. Double kick, in., Gardiner, Torpedo Station, 8 ft.

8-potato race, in., Fuks, Fort Adams, 35 s. ¼-mile potato race, in., Helmer, Fort Adams, 1 m. 46 s.

Pull-ups, in., Lineberger, Torpedo Station, 17 times. Pole vault, in., Nye, Torpedo Station, 9 ft.; out., Leonard, Kansas, 9 ft. 7 ins. Rope climb, 18 ft., in., Lineberger, Torpedo Station, 6.1 s.; out., Jones, Fort Adams, 9.4 s. Rope ladder climb, 22 ft., in., Harris, Torpedo Station, 8.4 s.

880-yd. run, in., Nye, Torpedo Station, 2 m. 14.4 s.; out., Aggers, Training Station, 2 m. 31.5 s. 1,320-yd. run, in., Lichenstein, Fort Greble, 3 m. 48.1 s.; out., Nye, Torpedo Station, 4 m. 55 s.; out., Nye, Torpedo Station, 4 m. 56 s. Two-mile run, in., Ott, Training Station, 10 m. 6.1 s.

Shot put, 12 lbs., in., Wilkie, Fort Adams, 42 ft. 5 ins. Shot put, 16 lbs., out., McKernon, Kansas, 37 ft. 6 ins.

Fence vault, in., Brown, Fort Adams, 6 ft. 8.1-2 ins. Ring vault, in., Gunther, S.M.S. Bremer, 11 ft. 2 ins.

Cross-country run, Nye, Torpedo Station, 29 m. 8.2 s. Relay racing (four men): 4.5-mile, Kelly, Fisher, Wilson,

Skelly, Training Station, 2 m. 57 s.; 1-mile, Wilkie, Mathews, Martell, Ruggles, Fort Adams, 4 m. 38 s.; 730 yds., 102d Co., C.A.C., Fuks, Martell, Lafuer, Alexander, 1 m. 36 s.; 485 yds., New Bedford Y.M.C.A., Tribe, Jones, Jackson, Taylor, 22.8 s.; 1-mile, Newport Y.M.C.A., Wilkey, Jennings, McNair, Squires, 4 m. 6.1 s.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1913.

Miss Margaret Knight gave a boating party last Saturday on board the Slocum. Colonel Knight, Mrs. Knight, Miss Knight and Messrs. Jack and O'Ferrall Knight and "Sandy" Knight will leave Fort Mason soon for a trip to the Yosemite. Some of the ladies at Fort Scott gave a delightful picnic on Baker's Beach last Sunday evening. Those who enjoyed it were Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle, Capt. and Mrs. Wertebaker, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Colonel Phillips, Colonel Haines, Misses Virginia Tobin, Kathleen Cates, Dorothy Rees, Dorothy Bevans, Amy Bassett, Lieutenants Cramer, Johnson, Riefkohl, Thatcher and Mr. Howard Tobin. After the picnic Miss Dorothy Bevans was the guest of Miss Cates for the night, and Miss Rees the guest of Miss Tobin.

Major and Mrs. Hines entertained the 6th Infantry Bridge Club last Friday evening. Mrs. Hines has gone to Sausalito, to spend the month while Major Hines will be in camp at the target range at Fort Barry. Capt. and Mrs. Agnew gave a delightful progressive dinner before the hop last Wednesday, the men progressing after each course. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. Bash, Capt. and Mrs. Pierce, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Bonny-lilian, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Lillian Hance and Lieutenant Cook.

Mrs. Lewis is entertaining the 6th Infantry Bridge Club this afternoon, an informal tea following. Mrs. William F. Lewis gave a bridge party last Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Wolvern, Richardson, Frick, Merriman, Thomas, Mitchell and Miss Lillian Hance. Mrs. Ryther's parents, of Chicago, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryther. Mrs. Gimpel will spend the summer at her home in Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Bagby have returned from their honeymoon, spent in Southern California, and are settling their quarters on Infantry Terrace.

The last meeting of the Five Hundred Club was with Mrs. Geary. Playing were Mesdames Wisser, Rees, Johnson, Mitchell, Ryther, Atkins, Richardson, Walton, Connolly, Guyer, Kennedy, Lull, Monroe, Waldron and Brooks. Mrs. Richardson and Miss Earle served at the buffet luncheon following the game. Lieutenant Nulsen spent the week-end at San Mateo. Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chappelle entertained the Fort Scott Bridge Club Wednesday evening. Among the members are Col. and Mrs. Wisser, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Wertebaker, Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Major and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Dr. Hall and Sharpe and Captain Keeling. Lieutenants Lee and Vaughan have moved from the bachelors' quarters at the Presidio to Fort Scott and are occupying the quarters formerly held by Dr. Hall and Dr. Sharpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Johnson, at Fort Miley, last Friday. Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Katharine Strickler, Lieut. Thomas Symington and Mr. Elliot Rodgers returned home on Monday after a delightful week-end spent as the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rees, at Yerba Buena. Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., has resigned his directorship in the Presidio Officers' Club, because he soon goes on leave prior to taking a course in the Army War College, and Major William Bennett, 16th Inf., has been elected a club director in his place.

Capt. C. B. Clark, 16th Inf., has gone on three months' leave, and during his absence his company will be commanded by Capt. G. W. Wallace, acting R.Q.M. Capt. Walter C. Short, 1st Cav., has returned from the Yosemite, where he has been on duty with his troop. He is on leave prior to his going to Hawaii for duty.

Col. Charles L. Phillips is the motif for many affairs at Fort Winfield Scott, where he has recently assumed command. Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle and Capt. and Mrs. Monroe have given dinners in his honor. Mrs. Phillips and Miss Phillips are visiting friends in the East and will not come to Fort Scott before August. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin recently stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, have arrived in San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines on Aug. 5. While here they are guests of Mrs. Burgin's mother, Mrs. Richard Derby, on Sacramento street.

Announcements of the marriage of Miss Enid Valentine and Capt. Charles Bundel, 16th Inf., have been received. Captain Bundel is one of the most popular officers at the Presidio and he and his bride will be most heartily welcomed here on the completion of their honeymoon, which will take them to Canada and Alaska. Col. Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav., commanding officer of the Presidio, has gone on a leave of fifteen days to Fort Bayard, N.M., to join Mrs. Finley and their son. Meanwhile Colonel Bell, 16th Inf., is in command of the Presidio. Lieut. A. E. Brown, 16th Inf., leaves to-day for Fort Leavenworth, with general prisoners.

Lieutenant Lininger, 1st Cav., now on detached service at Camp Sequoia, having been appointed adjutant of the 1st Squadron, will return to the Presidio about July 1.

Instead of going to Texas City for duty upon his promotion to a brigadier general ship, as the report first had it, Col. F. P. Wisser may it is hoped, keep his official headquarters at Fort Miley and continue to command the Pacific Coast District.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 6, 1913.

The week has been a gay and festive one at Fort Porter. Mr. Allen, wife of Capt. Robert Allen, 29th Inf., of Governors Island, has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Paine, who invited all her friends at Fort Porter and the city to meet Mrs. Allen on Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. Monroe McFarland and Captain Allen's young daughter received with Mrs. Paine and her guest. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Edwin Saunders were at home in honor of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Kackley, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wadhams. Bridge ruled the hour. A delicious menu was served. Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wadhams and Mrs. Breckinridge held highest scores and were presented with attractive prizes.

Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams asked the ladies of the post for bridge on Tuesday afternoon. The 4th of July, 1913, will remain a red letter day in the memory of more than one child who took part in the exercises on that day. To inculcate patriotic feeling and reverence for our "Stars and Stripes" Major McFarland invited the children of the public schools to Fort Porter on the morning of the 4th. After various dances of different nations, in costume, and the flag of our country dance, the children gathered around the flag pole and listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and saluted the handsome garrison flag as it waved over three upturned poles. Later Major and Mrs. McFarland greeted friends from the post and city, holding an informal reception at the Castle. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Pell were guests of honor, Major and Mrs. McFarland giving a party for them, when the officers of Fort Porter presented Lieutenant Pell with a handsome silver waiter and water pitcher as a wedding gift.

Mrs. Summers, of Chicago, is with her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Chaffin, who entertained for her at cards on Friday afternoon in her usual delightful manner. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Wadhams gave a lovely lawn fête for her nephew and niece from Indianapolis.

The week's gaieties wound up with a bridge party at Lieut. and Mrs. Fletcher's quarters on Saturday evening. Mrs. Allen returned to Fort Niagara yesterday, delighted with the attention shown her at Fort Porter. Capt. and Mrs.

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Albert C. Dalton spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Loraine Lewis at Grand Island.

Major Sanford H. Wadhams returns from Gettysburg tomorrow. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman entertained friends at dinner on Thursday. Among the spectators at Fort Porter on July 4 was the most patriotic woman in Buffalo, Mrs. John Miller Horton, who is always a most welcome guest in the post, Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton, at her urgent request may join her in Europe later in the summer for a long motor trip. Mrs. Horton sailed July 5 for a summer abroad.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 30, 1913.

It is pleasant to see the big boats of the Jersey Central and the Patten Line once more ploughing through our bay past Sandy Hook and our quarters on daily schedule. New motor cars also whiz by, one of the best being that of Colonel Babbitt; and the "city folks" from various seaside resorts find Fort Hancock a pleasant stopping off place. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln A. Wagenhals, of New York, motored down for a visit with the Rands, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tasker, of Asbury Park, make frequent runs here to call upon the Taskers, while Messrs. R. B. Berry and Celdon Daniel enjoyed a run from Washington on their motorcycle and spent the week-end with Mr. Berry's sister, Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker.

An event of more than passing interest to us was the attempt of Charles Durborow, of Riverton, N.J., to swim from the point in front of our post, thirty-four miles to the Battery. The night before his start he was Captain Burke, of Asbury Park Life-Saving Corps, were guests at the post hospital. The start was made at 2:30 in the morning, but owing to the high wind and shifting tide he was forced to give it up within four miles of the goal.

Among the distinguished guests paying official visits here within the past week were Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Major Abernethy, of Washington, D.C.; Col. J. V. White and Major E. O. Sarratt, from Fort Totten, and Colonel Allen, from Fort Hamilton. Lieut. H. L. Pillans, who was recently stricken with appendicitis, and was operated on at the post hospital by Major J. W. Rand, has recovered and been given a sick leave and left last week for his home in Alabama; at the end of his leave he will go to Watertown Arsenal for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Major Johnston, Lieutenants Loustalot, Gray and Kimball attended the hop given at Governors Island on Friday evening, June 27. Miss Aileen McDonald, of Detroit, guest of the Murphys, left on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Rand entertained recently at two dinner parties, their guests including Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. Tasker, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Colonel Babbitt, Major W. S. McNair, of Fort Riley, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of New York, Mrs. Turtle, of Mobile, Miss Selby, of San Francisco. Bridge followed, prizes being won by Dr. Tasker and Miss Selby.

Another of the week's pretty affairs was the luncheon given by Mrs. Yates for Mesdames Barroll, Turtle, Rand, Smith, Bane, Crawford, Bunker, McCaughey and Miss Murphy. Col. and Mrs. Barroll gave a dancing party on the evening of June 24 in honor of their niece, Miss Barroll, of Baltimore. On Thursday they had with them at dinner Colonel Babbitt, Major McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Turtle. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker celebrated their wedding anniversary June 21, with a dinner party, followed by dancing.

The various companies from Fort Hamilton that have been in camp here for small-arms practice have returned to their post.

Dr. and Mrs. Tasker entertained with a pretty dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. L. H. Murphy, Lieut. and Miss Murphy and Mrs. Bawn, of St. Louis. Mrs. Babcock, of Key West, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brinton. Lieut. and Mrs. Brinton are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a young son last Wednesday, June 25, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett have arrived and are settling in quarters No. 3. Unfortunately they are quarantined with German measles, as one of the little children has a slight attack.

On Saturday, June 28, the baseball team came down from Fort Solcum, and beat our team. A large number of the officers and their wives took that occasion to spend the day with friends here. After the game luncheon was served for them at the bachelors' mess by the officers and ladies of Fort Hancock. The team and their fans were nicely entertained by the companies. The Hancock team defeated the Fort Hamilton post team the week before.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 30, 1913.

Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, chief of the Q.M. Corps of this department, is again at his desk at department headquarters. Colonel Bingham narrowly escaped from what might have proved a serious accident on June 13 when after mounting his riding horse the animal reared and deliberately fell back on Colonel Bingham, who escaped with some broken ribs and bruises. Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston on June 19 gave an informal buffet supper for Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Holliday. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Mr. Clarence Northrup Jones, Misses Dorothy Bingham, Nellie Carleton, Alice Richards, Josephine Carr, Alice Gray and Miss Helena Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Kearney, Tobin Rote, Dr. Hart, Captain Foy, Robert Kampmann, Townsend Woodhull, Frank Hicks, Lieutenant Clark, Lieutenant Richardson, of Galveston City, Lieut. Jack Johnson, Major Morrow, Gus Groos, Messrs. McQuillan, McKenney, Davis, Cox and Hayden.

Friday evening, June 27, the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston, gave an informal hop at the post gymnasium in compliment to several members of the officers' line who

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have received marching orders and to members of the visiting polo team from Fort Sill, Okla. Those honored included Capt. and Mrs. Hollyday, who sail on the August transport, Captain Hollyday having been ordered for duty in the Philippines; Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Baehr, Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., transferred to the 4th Cavalry and to join at Schofield Barracks; also Dr. Aquila Mitchell. The band of the 3d Artillery played throughout the evening and dancing was enjoyed. A buffet supper was given. A large number of young people from San Antonio were present.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 7, 1913.

The Misses Atterbery, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Clint C. Hearn. Mrs. Makk, of New Orleans, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clifford L. Carson. Major Edwin Landon, of Fort Totten, spent several days here last week the guest of Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine. Miss Barker, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes. Mrs. Gray, of Houston, Texas, guest of her son, Capt. Quinn Gray, has left for her home. Lieut. Guy Mix is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Band, who have a summer home near Annapolis, where Mrs. Mix and son are spending the summer. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes and for Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Major George A. Nugent, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad and the Misses Ohnstad left yesterday to visit friends in Philadelphia. Col. John W. Pullman, who sprained his ankle several months ago, is once more able to get around. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a fishing party July 4 on the Jessie Morgan for Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Mr. Stribling Marshall. Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, military instructor of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg, Va., was here for a few days last week, on his way to Gettysburg. Miss Patterson, daughter of Col. R. H. Patterson, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. Senator Bankhead, of Georgia, and Senator Smith spent Wednesday at this post. On account of the intense heat no parade was held on Wednesday. Lieut. Houston Eldredge entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus. Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen was called home on Saturday by the sudden death of his sister. Col. Francis B. Jones has returned from a two weeks' visit to Atlantic City. Capt. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carson and daughter leave here on Wednesday, going first to Columbus, Ohio, to visit relatives there, then on to California to take the Aug. 5 transport for Manila.

Major and Mrs. James M. Williams had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Kimberly and the Misses Kimberly left Monday to visit relatives in Larchmont, N.Y. Capt. William M. Smart came home yesterday from Gettysburg, but left to-day for Virginia Beach, where he will be during the encampment.

Major Percy M. Kessell has been confined to the house for several days from a case of heat prostration. Mrs. Henry C. Davis, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, left to-day to join her husband at Newport, R.I.

On Tuesday, the 118th Company won from the 73d Company in baseball, score 4 to 10; Thursday the 6th Company won from the 166th Company, 7-1; Friday the 35th Company won from the 169th Company, 7-2.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard entertained at a birthday dinner Saturday in honor of their sister, Miss Dorsey. Other guests were Lieuts. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., Ayers, Borden, Edward Spiller. After the hop Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton gave a club supper for Miss Dorsey, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Maynard. The display of fireworks, given here on the Fourth, was unusually fine and greatly enjoyed by the entire garrison. Seats were placed on the lawn for the enlisted men and their families, while the officers and their families viewed them from the porches of the Colonel's quarters. Besides the fireworks a moving picture show was given and a concert by the band, all under the supervision of Chaplain William R. Scott.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 8, 1913.

The battalion returned on Saturday morning from their five-day hike. They had encamped on the Tuscarora Indian Reservation, near Lewiston. Lieutenant McAlpine left July 1 to spend two weeks at his home in Maryland. Mr. Arthur Shepherd, of Boston, and his two children arrived at the post on Thursday, to spend the summer with his brother-in-law, Captain Wells. Miss Jane Wells and Lieutenant Rudolph were guests of Mrs. Waldron for dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Wagner and Lieutenant Rudolph were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Allen for supper on Friday. Mrs. Ellis and Lieutenant Polhemus were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rich for supper on the 29th. Lieutenant Jones has gone on leave, and is visiting for two weeks at his home in Maryland. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller on Wednesday evening gave a musicale, to which all the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Captain Beecham is spending a five days' leave in New York. Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Whitney were guests of Mrs. Dean for bridge and tea on Saturday. Mrs. Wells and her two little sons, Bryant and Tom, and Mrs. Shepherd returned from Salt Lake City on Wednesday. Mrs. Allen was the guest of Mrs. Payne at Fort Porter from Monday until Saturday. A number of entertainments were given in her honor. Captains McNab and Page are visiting friends and relatives in Canada. Miss Campbell, from Niagara Falls, and Lieutenant Polhemus were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rich for dinner and tea on Sunday.

Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Brandt and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mrs. Dean for bridge and tea on Monday. A number of officers from the post attended the dance at the Queen's Royal on Saturday night. Owing to the extremely hot weather, the moving picture shows at the post exchange have been discontinued temporarily.

FORT LISLUM.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, June 19, 1913.

An interesting shooting tournament was held on Thursday, June 12. Five teams of five men each from Company G and Company H competed. Company G won by eight men. Col. Joseph O'Neil, Captains Erwin and Carleton were the judges; Lieutenant Howard, the starter; Lieutenants Kunzig and Sherrard, the umpires.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton gave a dinner on June 10 for Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Lieutenant Edgerton, Judge and Mrs. George R. Walker, Col. David C. Shanks and Mrs. Fuller.

The launch, Lieut. C. V. Donaldson, made a special trip down to the Shoup glacier at Shoup's Bay on Friday afternoon, June 13. Those who made the trip were Colonel

Shanks, Colonel Richardson, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Dalton. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig gave an attractive dinner in honor of Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader on June 13. It was a progressive affair, the first three courses being served at Lieutenant Howard's quarters, the next ones at Captain Carleton's and the final courses at Lieutenant Kunzig's. The guests were Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Captain Erwin and Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. The evening concluded with music and dancing. On Saturday, June 14, Judge and Mrs. John Shepard entertained at dinner for Mrs. Von Schrader, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mr. McBride and Mr. Farmer. After the dinner the guests went to the card party given by the Tillium Club. The card party was one of the largest of the season, ten tables playing. The receiving line was composed of Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Donohue, who were hosts for the occasion. Those of the Army circle present were Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks, Miss Troup and Miss Virginia Harrison and Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader.

Monday evening, June 16, the Tango Club gave an enjoyable dance at Eagle Hall in Valdez. Among those present were Captain Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Lieutenant Prosser, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig, Lieutenant Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Hamburger, Mr. Kayler and Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks gave an all day drive by buckboard, fourteen miles out to Camp Comfort and then beyond to the Canyon. The weather was ideal and the scenery magnificent. Luncheon was brought and served picnic fashion at the camp. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader, Colonel Richardson, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Miss Troup, Miss Harrison and also a number of friends from town.

Col. and Mrs. O'Neil entertained on Monday evening with two tables of auction bridge. The guests were Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard, Miss Troup and Miss Harrison. The prizes were won by Mrs. Sherrard and Dr. von Schrader. A delightful Dutch supper was served later.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, June 26, 1913.

Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained with an auction bridge party on Tuesday afternoon, June 17, for Mesdames Whitley, Sherrard, Walker, Sullivan, Zeigler, Griggsby, Williamson, Shepard, Fuller, Dalton, Donohue, De Line, Treat, Blum, Miller, Asheby, Hamburger, Lang, Hemple, Mackenzie, Cray, Weeks, F. Von Schrader, Alleyne von Schrader, Howard, Mrs. Kunzig came in later for tea. The first prize, a brass vase, was won by Mrs. Winifred Zeigler. The second prize, a brass tray, was won by Mrs. Williamson. As guest prize, silk stockings were given to Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader. Mrs. Fuller served coffee and Mrs. Shepard served the ice.

The Wednesday Auction Bridge Club met June 18, at the home of Mrs. George Walker in Valdez. Playing were Mesdames O'Neil, Weeks, von Schrader, Whitley, Payne, Sullivan and Walker and Miss Troup. On Friday afternoon, June 20, Mrs. Cray and Mrs. De Line, of Valdez, entertained at auction for Mesdames Frederick Von Schrader, Joseph P. O'Neil, Weeks, Stuart A. Howard, Alleyne von Schrader, Robert G. Sherrard and Miss Troup. First prize, a silver pepper and salt set, was won by Miss Troup, and the second prize, a framed water color, by Mrs. O'Neil.

Col. Wilds P. Richardson left June 21, on the S.S. North-western, for Skagway to make his annual trip into the interior. Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Payne, of Valdez, entertained Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Lieut. William Prosser and Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton at a dinner party on Thursday evening, June 19. Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, chief signal officer of the cable and telegraph lines at Valdez, relieved and granted two months' leave, will leave on the Admiral Sampson, June 27, for the States. Lieutenant Prosser has been in charge of the signal work in Valdez for two years and has made many valuable improvements in the line. Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig is on temporary duty with the Signal Corps during Lieutenant Prosser's leave and prior to the arrival of Lieutenant Dougherty, who relieves Lieutenant Prosser.

Mrs. S. A. Hemple and Mrs. Arthur Lang entertained at auction on Tuesday, June 24, in honor of Mrs. Mackenzie, at Moose Hall in Valdez. Among those present were Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Von Schrader, Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Troup, Mrs. Howard and Miss Harrison. The first prize, a pair of hand-embroidered pillow slips, was won by Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. It was an unusually large party, twelve tables playing.

Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard qualified as expert marksman. Sergeant Barr, of Company G, also qualified.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., May 17, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Brown, who have been stationed across the lake at Camp Vicars for three months, are in the post. They leave Manila on the May transport for the States. Mrs. Knudsen entertained at tea on May 7 for Mrs. Brown, who leaves the 8th for Manila. Those invited were Mesdames Grier, Moran, Weaver and Hoyt. Mrs. Brown has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Grier the last few days of her stay in the post.

On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Moran entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Miss McCabe and Captain Ross. Captain Knudsen made the trip to Overtown Friday to await the arrival of the Merritt and to meet Mrs. Botsch, mother of Mrs. Knudsen, who has just arrived from the States on the liner China. Lieutenant Akin also left Friday on leave of eighteen days, which he will spend in Manila. Lieutenant Minnigerode has been ordered to Pantar for temporary duty with a detachment of Co. H. The target season has been completed for those in the post and the detachment at Pantar. Lieutenant Beecher in command, whom Lieutenant Minnigerode relieves, will come to the post for station and target practice.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark, who have been stationed at Momungan for five months, have arrived in the post for station. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty entertained at dinner for Miss Dougherty, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Miss McCabe and Major Gilsheuser, Lieutenants Hoffman and Rohrer, all of the Constabulary.

Major Munson, M.C. and Mrs. Munson and family arrived in the post May 10. Other arrivals were Dr. and Mrs. Mark D. Weed, who have gone to Camp Vicars for station, and Dr. and Mrs. Kefauver, who have gone to Momungan. Colonel Hersey, P.C., of Zamboanga, is the guest of Major Hanson.

General Pershing and family have arrived and taken the Commanding Officer's house, which has heretofore never been occupied. It is expected they will spend several months in the post. With them arrived Lieutenant Collins, aid to General Pershing, and his sister, Miss Collins, and Captain Weed, M.C. and Mrs. Weed, of Zamboanga, all of whom are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Pershing.

The Auction Bridge Club has been reorganized and had its first meeting May 14 at Mrs. Knudsen's quarters. The members are Mesdames Morton, Knudsen, Grier, Moran, Weaver, Botsch, Hoyt and Miss McCabe. The prize-winners were Mrs. Moran and Mrs. Weaver. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Grier entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Mrs. Botsch. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Morton were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty, Miss Dougherty and Miss McCabe.

Major Jenkins, I.G., is here to make the annual inspection of the post and is the guest of Major Hanson. Dr. Everson, veterinary surgeon, who is at Momungan on account of the epidemic of surra, which has broken out at that place among the teams used in the building of the new cut-off on the Overtown-Keithley road, spent the day in the post, coming up with Major Jenkins.

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OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, June 6, 1913.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G., Phil. Dept., having completed a thorough inspection of this command and outlying stations, left for Nagasaki, via Shanghai, on May 21, en route to Manila. Mrs. G. A. Wieser arrived on May 24 after an extended visit with relatives in Lima, Peru. Lieut. and Mrs. Wieser are occupying quarters at No. 3 Army Terrace, German concession. Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf., took advantage of a ten-day leave on May 21, and after attending the races at Tongshan visited friends in Peking during the remainder of his leave.

The Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. E. Santachi on May 27. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Abel, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Adams, Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Lieut. Patrick Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. I. Harris, M.R.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. McDaniel, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Sampson, Lieut. G. A. Sanford and Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Walthall. Prizes were won by Mrs. McDaniel and Mrs. Miller. Due to the return of the officers from the Port Arthur trip there was a larger number present for tea after cards than there has been in several weeks.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, recently transferred to the 15th from the 13th Infantry, arrived on May 28 and was assigned to the command of Co. M. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavenagh arrived at the same time and have moved into quarters at No. 21 Davenport Road, British concession; Captain Cavenagh has been appointed regimental commissary. Lieut. William G. Langwith, 15th Inf., has been assigned to Co. G, with station at Camp Edridge, P.I.

Colonel Grossman, commander of Imperial Russian Troops, left Tientsin for Harbin at 6 p.m. on May 26. By order of Col. Frank B. Jones, 15th U.S. Inf., Co. I, 15th Inf., sent a platoon under an officer as a part of the guard of honor to the Tientsin railroad station. There were also guards of honor from the Russian, German, Austrian, French, British and Japanese troops. The departure of Colonel Grossman, with Captain Kosmenko and Lieutenant Arkangelsky and 100 men, afforded a brilliant spectacle. In addition to the guards of honor there was a distinguished gathering of officers to bid the Colonel farewell. The guard of the 15th U.S. Infantry, some fifty strong, were under Lieutenant Santachi. There were also guards of the British Somerset Light Infantry, the French 16th Colonial Infantry, the German contingent, the Japanese 18th Infantry, the Russian Infantry and some thirty of the Austrian marines. When the assembly was formed the display was most imposing. It is seldom that the troops of seven nationalities are seen grouped as they were. Shortly before the train was due to leave many staff officers came upon the platform. Among them were Col. F. B. Jones and Major P. E. Pierce, U.S.A. The Russian community in Tientsin were largely represented. Hearty cheers were given by the Russian and German troops as the train steamed out of the station.

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore H. Connor, H.C., who will retire at an early date, has been ordered to Kuyeh for temporary duty.

The members of the U.S.M.C., American Legion Guard, at Peking, have formed an Int-Company Baseball League and have challenged the 15th Infantry team for a series of games to be played in July or August. The marines have won several games from the teams of Chinese colleges in Peking. The baseball season for the 15th Infantry opened on May 30 with a double-header, Co. B winning from Co. A, 15 to 12, and Co. C from Co. D, 3 to 1; three seven-inning games are to be played each week until the early part of next September, according to the schedule. About 200 feet of four-row "bleacher" seats have been erected in Recreation Ground, and on the opening day, in addition to members of the command, many civilians were present.

Decoration Day was fittingly observed by this command, the troops marching at 9 a.m. to the British cemetery, where, after the graves were duly decorated, Chaplain Clemens, 15th Inf., delivered an appropriate address. From there they marched to the Japanese Park and to the monument which marks the spot where Colonel Liscum, 9th Inf., fell during the Boxer uprising in 1900; the command was then assembled and listened to an inspiring address by Mr. E. P. Allen. On this monument was a large wreath of red and white roses which bore the card of Major Gen. K. Sato, Imperial Japanese Troops, senior commandant at Tientsin. After the decoration of the Japanese monument, details visited the French, German and Russian cemeteries and placed flowers upon the graves of the fallen soldiers of those nations.

The entire command changed uniform on May 21 from olive drab to the new olive drab cotton. The depot Q.M. secured authority some time ago to have enough khaki helmets covered with the new olive drab cotton cloth to supply each member of the command, the work being done here; so the helmet, which is prescribed for the troops in China, matches the rest of the uniform.

A census of the British, German, French and Russian concessions was taken May 21 and 22, the first of the foreign concessions of Tientsin since Oct. 1, 1902.

About 10,000 Chinese troops, fully equipped for field service, have passed through Tientsin during the past two weeks for the South, including one regiment of Field Artillery.

The Mounted Detachment, 15th Infantry, under Lieut. F. M. Miller, 15th Inf., left on a ride to Peking on May 23, arriving on the 25th. Forage and rations were shipped by rail to Peking, and while there the detachment camped in the legion grounds. The ride to Peking was completed in three days, but only two and a half were required for the

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return journey. An interesting but tiresome trip is reported. For the sake of creating an impression, it is thought, over 1,000 of the native police of Tientsin, China, are to be paraded there on May 21. Each division of about 200, headed by four trumpeters, marched in column of fours all the way around the native city.

From headquarters of the China Expedition, Tientsin, China, May 17, 1913, is published the following list of officers of the U. S. Army in Tientsin, China:

*Abel, Charles, Lieut.; *Adams, Emory S., Lieut.; Albright, Owen S., Lieut.; Brown, Laurence C., Capt., Q.M.C. (Q.M. Corps); Caffey, Lochin W., Capt.; Cavanaugh, William A., Capt., (arrived May 28, 1913); *Clemens, Joseph, Chaplain; *Clark, Charles G., Major; Conrad, Bryan, Capt. and Comd.; *Cooper, Webb E., Lieut. (Med. Corps); Cowl, David H., Lieut.; Dentler, Clarence E., Lieut. Col. (Inf., unassigned); Dixon, Blaine A., Lieut.; *Elliot, Jesse D., Lieut.; Ellis, Olin O., Lieut.; Frissell, Patrick, Lieut.; *Harris, Herbert I., Lieut. (Med. Res. Corps); *Jones, Frank B., Col.; Kerth, Monroe C., Capt.; Lee, Alva, Lieut.; Leslie, Samuel H., Lieut. (dental surgeon); *McCormack, C. C., Lieut. (Med. Corps); *McClure, Lowe A., Lieut.; *McDaniel, Wilbur A., Capt.; *Miller, Fauntley M., Lieut.; Miller, Harvey W., Capt. (arrived May 28); *Palmer, J. M., Capt.; *Pierce, Palmer E., Major; Rowell, Frank W., Capt.; *Sampson, Charles L., Lieut.; Sanford, George A., Lieut.; *Santschi, Eugene, jr., Lieut.; *Sillman, Robert H., Capt. and Adj.; Stark, A. N., Major (Med. Corps); *Walthall, Hugh L., Lieut.; *Wheeler, Walter R., Lieut.; *Wieser, G. A., Lieut. and B.A.

Officers at stations along the railroad: At Tongshan, China: Capt. James M. Love, jr.; Lieut. J. C. Waterman; Lieut. E. M. Welles, jr. (Med. Corps). Kuyeh, China: Lieut. J. C. Drain, Lieut. William H. H. Morris, jr., Lieut. J. A. Burket (Med. Corps).

Officers marked * have their families with them. All 15th Infantry except as noted in parentheses.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y., Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard.

26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Poite.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K, and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop D, Presidio of S.F.; Troop C Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops A, B, and E, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop E, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; I, K, L and M, McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Barracks, H.T. Battery F arrived in November, 1910, and Batteries D and E, July, 1911. A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Will be ordered to Honolulu for station; A and B arrived in Philippines April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, sailed for the Philippines July 5, 1913, A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Bill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Washington, Md.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Flatteburg Bks., N.Y.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,

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P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

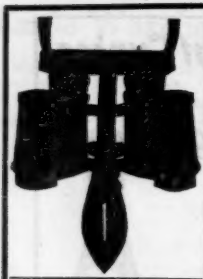
THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 8. Later changes appear above.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet: Care of



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McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Capt. George W. Kline ordered to command. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed July 7 from Bar Harbor, Maine, for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. Sailed July 7 from Rockport, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. Sailed July 7 from Rockport, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. Sailed July 7 from Rockport, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. Sailed July 7 from Rockport, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. Sailed July 7 from Rockport, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Henley and Sterrett, to Newport, R.I.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAYBANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. Sailed July 7 from Castine, Maine, for Newport, R.I.

STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. Sailed July 7 from Castine, Maine, for Newport, R.I.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manwix. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. Sailed July 7 from Gloucester, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At New York city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At New York city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At New York city.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Group.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

SEVER (tender). At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tug). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. Sailed July 7 from Newport, R.I., for exercises at sea. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspr. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester and Alabama, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge was placed in ordinary May 31.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Roland M. Brainerd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky was placed in ordinary May 31.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett ordered to command.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. Arrived July 2 at Salem, Mass.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At Guaymas, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Long Beach, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign James L. Kauffman. At Long Beach, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At Long Beach, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. Arrived at Long Beach, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

F-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. Sailed July 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At Raymond, Wash.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At Raymond, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At Raymond, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China. Rear Admiral Nicholson has temporarily transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Shanghai, China.



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1876 1912

Second Division.

ELCANO, G. 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, G. 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratian O. Dichman. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Shanghai, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Hong Kong, China.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILLMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Ewart G. Haas. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I. A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelidaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Shanghai, China.

ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. Sailed July 3 from Topolobampo, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier ordered to command.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Williams' Shaving Powder

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"



is for the man who appreciates a luxurious, refreshing shave in double-quick time.

If you prefer your shaving soap in stick form, get Williams' Shaving Stick either in the nicked box with patented hinged cover or the new "Holder Top" Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Williams' Shaving Powder or Williams' Shaving Cream mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Sailed from Philadelphia May 17 for summer cruise. Christiana, Norway, will be the first stop made by the ship. The vessel will remain there about eight days. Copenhagen, Leith, Rotterdam, Gravesend, England, Lisbon and Funchal in the Madeira Islands, will be among the foreign ports touched by the training craft. In order that the boys may have an opportunity of visiting the towns, the Adams will remain in each place a week or ten days.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. To go South as far as Hamilton, Bermuda, and return to the United States coast and work up to Halifax.

The following is the itinerary of the summer cruise of the training ship Newport: Arrive Chesapeake Bay July 1, leave July 6; arrive Norfolk, Va., July 6, leave July 10; arrive New London, Conn., July 13; leave July 17; arrive Newport, R.I., July 17, leave July 22; arrive Narragansett Bay (cruising) July 22, leave July 30; arrive Provincetown Aug. 2, leave Aug. 7; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21, leave Aug. 26; arrive Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 29, leave Sept. 2; arrive Newport and Narragansett Bay Sept. 6, leave Sept. 11; arrive New London, Conn., Sept. 12, leave Sept. 17; arrive Long Island Sound Sept. 17, leave Sept. 19; arrive Glen Cove, L.I., Sept. 24, leave Sept. 29; arrive New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, leave Sept. 23; arrive New York, N.Y., Sept. 29; graduating exercises Oct. 1. Mail should be addressed to the different ports and mailed in time to reach the port before the date set for leaving.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On her annual cruise. The following is the itinerary of the Ranger, which left Boston, Mass., May 31, on her annual cruise: Arrive Algiers July 5; leave Algiers July 10, arrive Naples, Italy, July 14; leave Naples, July 24; arrive Leghorn, Italy, July 26; leave Leghorn, Aug. 2, arrive Marseilles, Aug. 4; leave Marseilles, Aug. 11, arrive Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 18; leave Barcelona, Aug. 20; arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Gibraltar, Aug. 25; arrive Madeira, Sept. 2; leave Madeira, Sept. 3, arrive Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda, Oct. 6, arrive Boston, Oct. 11; total, 10,000 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauritania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Oratava, sailing on Sept. 27, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bagley, Barney, Bailey and Biddle are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding. Lieut. James W. Hayward ordered to command.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macdonough is at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merrit S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Galveston, Texas. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Active, Mare Island. Alice, Norfolk. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk. Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal. Iwana, Boston. Massasoit, Norfolk. Modoc, Philadelphia. Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapid, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk. Samoset, Philadelphia. Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston. Sotomoyo, Puget Sound. Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington. Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Unadilla, Mare Island. Waban, Guantanamo Bay. Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, Cavite. B-3, Cavite. Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Columbia, Philadelphia. Constitution, Boston. Davis, Puget Sound. General Alava, Cavite. Gwin, Newport, R.I. Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H. Manly, Annapolis. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia. Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Newark, Norfolk. Onondaga, Port Royal, S.C. Panay, Cavite. Portsmouth, Norfolk. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal. Relief, Olongapo. Restless, Newport. Terror, Philadelphia. Vestal, Boston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Allen, Providence, R.I. Boston, Portland, Ore. Concord, Seattle, Wash. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dubuque, Chicago, Ill. Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Norfolk). Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Foote, Newbern, N.C. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York city. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Huntress, St. Louis. Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo. Machias, New Haven, Conn. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla. Rodgers, Boston, Mass. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y. Somers, Baltimore, Md. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa. Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wasp, New York city. Wolverine, Erie, Pa. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

The Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, E. G. McWilliam, secretary, New York city, have issued a pamphlet of eight interesting lectures upon "Thrift," which were delivered at Cooper Union, by arrangement with the Board of Education of New York city. The first lecture, "The Savings Bank as an Aid," was delivered by William E. Knox, comptroller, Bowery Savings Bank, New York. The other lectures were: "The Trust Company as an Aid," by A. M. Barrett, treasurer Guardian Trust Co., New York; "The Commercial Bank as an Aid," by O. H. Wolfe; "The Insurance Company as an Aid," by W. H. Hotchkiss; "The Savings and Loan Association as an Aid," by A. W. McEwan; "Home Ownership," by F. Jordan; "The Postal Savings Bank as an Aid," by J. H. Rhoades; "Existing Loan Shark Conditions," by A. H. Ham.

"That old idea of using the terms 'port' and 'starboard' on ships is about obsolete." "Yes," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "but I don't think they gave us agriculturists proper recognition. In pointing out the right and left sides of a ship they ought to use something short and simple, like 'gee' and 'haw.'"—Washington Star.

Polydore: "I see Carnegie thinks the prospects very bright for universal peace."

Coriolanus: "Well, if the countries that are already fighting can be persuaded to stop, and those that are preparing for war can be induced to change their minds, the outlook will be very promising."—Judge.

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